"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.

Fair; winds mostly southwest.

VOL. LII.....NO. 16,578. NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 23, 1903.—TWELVE PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. | Elsewhere TWO CENTS.

GERMANY ASKS TO BE PAID £5,500 AT ONCE

Wants Money from Venezuela in Advance of Specified Time.

Mr. Bowen Declines to Accede to the Request—Does Not Know Why It Should Have Been Made.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The German Government, through its representative here, Baron Sternberg, has made a request of Mr. Bowen for the immediate payment of the £5,500 which it was stipulated in the protocol, signed Feb. 13, should be paid within thirty days from that date, as a preliminary to the raising of the blockade against Venezuelan ports and the agreement to send the question of preferential treatment of the blockading nations to The Hague for determination.

Mr. Bowen promptly declined to accede to the request, but informed Baron Sternberg that, as provided in the protocol, the money would be paid to the German representative at Caracas thirty days from Feb. 13, which will expire March 15.

The reason that animated the German Government in making the request is not disclosed here, nor is Mr. Bowen aware of it. The matter, however, it is thought, has some significance, perhaps, in view of the fact that the ships taken by the Germans during the blockade have not yet been returned to Venezuela.

During the day Mr. Bowen had calls from the French Ambassador, M. Jusserand; the Spanish Minister, Señor Ojeda, and the Belgian Minister, Baron Moncheur, in regard to the protocols that are in preparation for the settlement of the claims of the citizens of their countries against Venezuela. Rough drafts of these instruments are already on their way by mail to the European Governments interested, but there are certain provisions regarding them about which the envoys desired to consult Mr. Bowen.

The protocols are expected to reach their destinations the latter part of this week, pending which no final steps for their joint signature can be taken.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The correspondent of The Standard at Brussels telegraphs that the protocol between Belgium and Venezuela will be signed this week. Belgium, says the correspondent, has obtained full satisfaction. The Belgian claimants will receive $2,500,000 after the Anglo-German claims have been paid.

BRITISH COURSE ATTACKED.

Sir Robert Giffen Fears the Venezuelan Affair May Yet Cause Trouble with This Country.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Times publishes a letter from Sir Robert Giffen, the eminent publicist and statistician, attacking the British Government's action in regard to Venezuela, and especially the co-operation with Germany.

Sir Robert says that the effect of the arrangement for the payment of the foreign claims is to put Venezuela into commission, the security being an international mortgage on the customs, adding:

"An arrangement more calculated to entangle European nations in South American politics and to bring them into collision with the United States could not well be devised."

Venezuela, says Sir Robert, is sure to fail in her engagements. It will then be lawful for any power to put in an execution, and the United States must either look on and see the Monroe Doctrine nullified, or else intervene. Strictly, it may be held that the Monroe Doctrine has been nullified by the Venezuelan engagement to put the customs into commission, this being a partial occupation by foreign States and therefore indistinguishable from the foreign occupation forbidden by the Monroe Doctrine.

The proper punishment for a defaulting State is discredit, says Sir Robert. He adds that just because the peoples of South America are hardly up to the level of maintaining civilized, responsible Governments, the English people, who helped to deliver South America from the Spanish yoke, ought not to take part in the proceedings to deprive those Governments of their customs revenue, without which the maintenance of a civilized Government is impossible.

THE CATTAUI-HUMBERT CASE.

Verdict of Acquittal Is Believed to be Popular in France.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—There is reason to believe, says the Paris correspondent of The Times, that the great majority of the educated French public approves the verdict of acquittal in the action brought by the Franco-Egyptian banker Cattaui against the Humbert family.

The court's finding, adds the correspondent, does not affect the main charges against the Humberts. It harmonizes with the views of the public, which, while inclined to believe in the Humberts' guilt, is disposed to admit that they have been victimized by unscrupulous money lenders.

Ice Harvesting on Sunday.

CATSKILL, N. Y., Feb 22.—Sunday ice harvesting, an unusual occurrence on the Hudson River, was in active operation to-day at Rodgers Island house here and at several houses further up the river. But little ice has been harvested thus far this season south of Catskill or north of Castleton. A prominent ice man to-night estimated that from advices received, but 350,000 tons have been housed from the river this Winter out of a total tonnage of 4,514,700.

INDEX TO DEPARTMENTS.

Amusements.—Page 4.
Arrivals at Hotels and Out-of-Town Buyers.—Page 9.
Losses by Fire.—Page 2.
Marine Intelligence and Foreign Mails.—Page 5.
Religious.—Page 7.
Weather Report.—Page 5.
Yesterday's Fires.—Page 2.

The Market's Best is presented by the menus of the Pennsylvania Railroad dining cars. Service unexcelled. Much appreciated by travelers.—Adv.

DISCOVERY OF MARCUS ISLAND.

United States Warship Took Possession Forty Years Ago—This Fact Had Been Forgotten.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—A letter from Honolulu says that the real reason why Japan relinquished her claim to Marcus Island has finally come to light.

The United States in reality took possession of the island just forty years ago. In 1863 an American warship cruising in Japanese waters discovered Marcus Island and sent a boat's crew ashore to take possession and raise the Stars and Stripes on behalf of the United States.

This fact was discovered by an official of the State Department when investigation was made of the claim of the Marcus Island Guano Company, and in the archives of the State Department a report of the naval officers in command of the expedition was brought to light.

Upon presentation of the foregoing fact the Japanese Government consented to the withdrawal from the island and offered also to remove the Japanese fishermen who had taken up their abode there. It was agreed also that a reasonable amount of indemnity should be paid for the expense of the trip of the Julian E. Whalen, and also for the loss of time occasioned by the driving away of the scientific expedition by marines from the Kasagi before a thorough investigation has been made.

Honolulu people believe that they will get anywhere from $20,000 to $100,000 from Japan. The fact that the United States already owned Marcus Island at the time of Capt. Rosehill's alleged discovery, does not, it is claimed, affect in any way the title of the Marcus Island Guano Company to the island. Recognition of Rosehill's discovery by permitting him to file a fifty-thousand-dollar bond waives any claim on the part of the United States.

BIBLE IN PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

Protestants of Utica Want the Scriptures Read — Catholic Clergy Vigorously Oppose It.

Special to The New York Times.

UTICA, Feb. 22.—The Bible, until a few years ago, was read in the Utica public schools. Then the custom was discontinued. About two weeks ago petitions signed by about 2,500 citizens asking that Bible reading be resumed were presented to the School Commissioners. The Commissioners will meet to-morrow night, when there will be submitted petitions from the entire Catholic clergy and many lay members asking that the petition be denied, on the ground that Bible reading is unconstitutional, illegal, and criminal under State laws.

Addresses against Bible reading in the schools were made in every Catholic church to-day and signatures obtained to petitions. It is claimed that Bible reading is not permissible under the consolidated school laws of 1898 in the State outside of New York City, and that if the constitutionality of New York's charter were attacked Bible reading would not be sustained there.

It was argued from Catholic pulpits to-day that the Bible, in fairness to Catholic taxpayers, should be kept out of the schools. Several thousand signatures were obtained to-day and more will be secured to-morrow.

The School Board consists of four Protestants and two Catholics. It is doubtful whether any definite action will be taken by the Commissioners to-morrow night.

SAVING PARK STREET CHURCH.

Expectation That Boston Citizens Will Subscribe the Necessary $200,000.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—That Park Street Church will be saved to the citizens of Boston by a subscription of $200,000 by private individuals seems almost a certainty, according to the Preservation Committee which met yesterday. The 2,500 postal cards sent out by the committee have brought a large number of answers and remarkably good results.

The committee will go to the legislative hearing on Friday morning and advocate a substitute bill, which should provide for the taking of the church property by the Metropolitan Park Commission, with power to rent the same, this taking to be conditional on a subscription of $200,000 by private individuals.

BILL TO MAKE A MAYOR.

Offers Opportunity to West Orange for Elevation of Councilman at Large.

Special to The New York Times.

WEST ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—According to the terms of a bill that has passed the Assembly, West Orange may elevate Councilman-at-large Simeon H. Rollinson to the office of Mayor if it so chooses. The bill did not originate in West Orange, nor do any of the officials of that town seem to know of its birthplace.

It is not taken very seriously in West Orange, as the services rendered by Mr. Rollinson are considered satisfactory. It is said that no salary would be voted to him, if he were made Mayor. In his present office Mr. Rollinson will get remuneration for his services, though the sum is not so great as to "make or break" any one. He is not interested keenly in the measure.

CLUBHOUSE FOR WOMEN.

Organization in the Oranges Has a Realty Company Incorporated.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Woman's Club of the Oranges has had the Woman's Club Realty Company incorporated. The sum of $14,000 has been secured, and after the increase of that amount to $20,000 the club will begin work toward the erection of a new clubhouse. The incorporators are Mrs. Henry P. Bailey, Mrs. James B. Dill, Mrs. R. A. Thorp, Mrs. Charles T. Root, Mrs. Albert O. Field, Mrs. Theodore Seward, Mrs. Archer Brown, Mrs. William Barr, and Miss Louise Hiss.

Several sites for the proposed clubhouse are under consideration and there is a division of opinion as to whether the new building should be located in Orange or East Orange.

Illinois Banker's Body Found.

KEWANEE, Ill., Feb. 22.—The frozen body of Frank N. Richardson a prominent banker of Wyoming, south of here, was found to-day in a wooded pasture by a hunter. Richardson disappeared from his home Tuesday, and is supposed to have been insane. His financial affairs were in good condition. He was about forty-five years old and besides his wife leaves a daughter who is at Smith College. Richardson had worked in the literary department of Chicago, Boston and Omaha papers.

Surf Boat's Overland Trip in Vain.

FREEPORT, L. I., Feb. 22.—A report reached here early this morning that a bark was aground at Jones's Inlet. It was impossible to communicate with the beach and impossible to go out in a boat, as the bay is frozen over. Capt. Hamilton H. Merritt, the local agent of the Merritt-Chapman Wrecking Company, picked a crew here and, mounting a surf boat in a big lumber sleigh and with four teams to drag it, started for the scene by way of Long Beach. This involved a trip of sixteen miles overland with the boat. The report proved false. The bark, said to be one of the Standard Oil fleet, had only anchored off shore and when ready proceeded to New York.

Burnett's Cocoaine promotes the growth of the Hair, and renders it dark and glossy.—Adv.

Home-Office-Club on the Rail. The Pennsylvania Limited offers all the benefits of metropolitan life with a rapid schedule between New York and Chicago.—Adv.

ATLANTIC OCEAN'S FIRST NEWSPAPER

Wireless Telegraphy Furnishes the Items to the Etruria.

Passengers Got Their Information of the World's Doings When They Rose for Breakfast—Signor Marconi on Board.

A copy of the first newspaper ever published on the Atlantic Ocean through the advantages offered by the Marconi system of wireless telegraphy was brought to New York by the Cunard liner Etruria yesterday, on the last eastward voyage of which vessel, on the 7th of this month, the publication was issued. The paper is a small affair, but the news was admirably condensed, and when the saloon passengers of the big ship got up they found awaiting them a condensation of the principal events that occurred in the world during the previous twenty-four hours. Here is a copy of the paper:

R. M. S. "ETRURIA,"
7TH FEBRUARY, 1903.

Latest News Per Reuter's Agency.

Via Marconi Wireless Telegraphy.

Venezuelan question still unsettled; negotiations discussing various proposals, which appear satisfactory to either party; meanwhile blockade continues. Castro inflicted another severe defeat on revolutionists.

Senate postponed for week consideration of nomination of Dr. Crum.

Coal famine in New York seriously delaying departure of liners.

American warship going to Amapala, Honduras, owing to indications of a general conflagration in the Central American republic.

Lehmann of Yale awarded first Rhodes scholarship.

Roosevelt and Hay practically abandoned hope of Senate ratifying the Alaskan treaty, owing to opposition of Senators, North and West.

Brazil decided upon the military occupation of Acre.

The Sultan of Morocco routed the pretender.

King Edward confined to house since Monday with influenza.

The message conveying the news was received by E. S. Hughes, the Marconi operator on the Etruria, shortly after midnight on the morning of the 7th. There were 120 words in the original copy, and as soon as the last letter had been signaled Mr. Hughes hastened below and gave the copy to the editor in chief of the new paper, who is J. A. McCubbin, the Etruria's purser. Mr. McCubbin, without wasting any time, got his blue pencil out, and after half an hour spent in editing the message rang for the ship's printer, A. Harris, and told him to strike off several hundred copies. At 2 o'clock the paper went to press, and half an hour later the copies of the paper were in the hands of the circulation superintendent, Mr. Stainer, the assistant purser of the liner.

The message was received when the Etruria was seventy miles off the Marconi station at Crookhaven. Mr. McCubbin was naturally much elated that the honor of being the ship on which was published the first newspaper ever issued at sea should fall to the vessel with which he is connected. When the passengers received the copies of the paper at breakfast there was no end of favorable comment on the enterprise that made its appearance possible, and the result was that the things which had been the subject of conversation during the voyage up to that time were forgotten and all discussed the news from their various points of view.

Owing to the fact that the instrument on the Etruria is not of sufficient power to communicate at great distances, the daily publication of newspapers will not be regularly established for some time to come. Previous to the receipt of the news dispatch Mr. McCubbin sent the following wireless message to Liverpool for transmission to the various papers:

The Etruria left New York Saturday, Jan. 31, with 201 passengers on board, among whom was Signor Marconi. The passage was a very fair one, notwithstanding the fact that considerable westerly gales were encountered. On the last night out an enjoyable concert was given under the Chairmanship of P. H. Holt, Esq., in which Signor Marconi took part and proved by his excellent rendering of Mascagni's "Intermezzo" on the pianoforte that he is an expert in transmitting waves of sound as well as etheric ones.

On the voyage that ended yesterday the Etruria was in communication at different times with the Marconi stations at Crookhaven and Nantucket, as well as the liners Saxonia, Ivernia, and Lucania. No attempts were made to get out a newspaper. However, one will be published on the next eastward voyage, which begins next Saturday.

Among the arrivals on the Etruria was C. B. Bellamy, the manager of the Liverpool tramway, who comes to attend a convention which will discuss municipal ownership of franchises. Mr. Bellamy will take the affirmative side, and says that the municipal ownership of the tramway in Liverpool has proved a great success. He did not care to state his views pending the convention, he said.

Others on board were W. H. Boardman of the Fuller Construction Company, J. Preston Carrick, F. N. Gibbs, Spencer Harrison, Robert Hart, C. H. Ingham, and F. B. Passmore.

The commander of the Etruria is now Capt. John Pritchard, who completed his first westward voyage as her commander yesterday. Capt. Pritchard succeeds Capt. Watts, who has been transferred to the Lucania to replace Commodore Walker, who has been retired. Capt. Watts is now the Commodore of the Cunard fleet.

The log of the Etruria shows that she encountered rough weather practically the entire voyage. On the 20th she ran into the roughest of gales. She was off the Newfoundland Banks, and at one time the conditions were so bad that she had to slow down, with the result that on that day she logged only 344 knots.

WINS A KENTUCKY GIRL.

Engagement of A. C. Hone, Son of a New York Banker, and Miss Castleman Announced.

Special to The New York Times.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Feb. 22.—The engagement is announced of Miss Alice Castleman, daughter of Gen. John B. Castleman, and Augustus C. Hone, son of John Hone, a New York banker, and a nephew of August Belmont. The announcement was made last night at a dinner given at the Pendennis Club by Breckinridge Casteman.

A year ago last night Mr. Hone met Miss Castleman at a dinner. He is a graduate of Harvard, and chose mechanics as his calling. Through the influence of August Belmont the office of Assistant Master Mechanic of the Louisville and Nashville was created for him.

Sat Dead in a Chair Two Days.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Samuel Sichler, for several years manager of a large clothing house in this city, was found dead in a chair in his room to-day. He had been dead two days. His home was in Rochester. Heart failure was the cause of his death.

FUNERAL OF DR. MIELZINER.

CINCINNATI, Feb. 22.—The funeral of Dr. Moses Mielziner, late President of the Hebrew Union College, was attended to-day by leading Jews from all parts of the United States.

The first service was at the Mielziner residence at 10:30 o'clock, where Dr. Louis Grossman officiated, and later another service was held at the Plum Street Temple under direction of the Board of Governors of the college, at which Dr. David Philipson officiated, and an address was delivered by Bernard Bettmann.

All the Jewish organizations were represented in the procession.

Children like Piso's Cure. It is pleasant to take and cures their coughs. At druggists. 25c.—Adv.

MOORISH REVOLT NOT QUELLED

Heads Sent to Fez Largely Those of Villagers—Cruel Measures Said to be Necessary.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The recent fighting in the Fez districts, says a dispatch from Tangier to The Times, has been almost entirely by punitive expeditions against portions of the tribes accused of aiding the rebels. The heads sent to Fez are largely those of villagers in the rebel districts.

The Government troops have failed to come into touch with the rebel forces, and have not advanced beyond 60 kilometers from Fez. The rebel leader is active in organizing his followers.

The Times's correspondent says that the Sultan's wholesale burning of villages and destruction of life are cruel, but absolutely necessary. No other means would quell the rebellion.

It appears, adds the correspondent, that neither the Government nor the rebels are anxious to risk a serious engagement. Desertions from the Government army continue.

QUITTANCE TO HIS DEBTORS.

Massachusetts Man Will Give Receipted Bills to All Who Owe Him, Whether They Pay or Not.

Special to The New York Times.

SPENCER, Mass., Feb. 22.—Joseph Girouard, a coal dealer and stable keeper of Spencer, who lately retired from business with a competency, announces that he is as anxious to square up his credit accounts, which foot up $20,000, that to all who owe him money he is willing to give receipted bills, even if they do not see fit to give him any part of what is owing him.

Mr. Girouard says he does not want any one to be afraid to approach him, as he is doing this of his own free will and will accept any amount of money on a bill, no matter how large or how small a sum is offered. If any of his past patrons say they cannot afford to pay anything he will not dispute them, no matter how rich they may be, but will receipt their bills and "call things off." He does not want any one to die in debt to him.

Mr. Girouard's proposition, coming as it does in the best of faith, has caused Spencer people to open their eyes in wonderment, as a great many of the bills could be collected if Mr. Girouard cared to crowd the debtors.

SLAVERY IN NEW HEBRIDES.

French Traders Reported to be Raiding the Islands and Seizing the Natives.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Washington, Feb. 22.—Much indignation prevails in Hongkong and Shanghai over evidence that French traders in the New Hebrides Islands are forcing natives into slavery. A settler at Api, New Hebrides, writes to friends at Hongkong that regular trading in human beings is being conducted there by Frenchmen. The day previous to his writing a raid, he says, was made through that section by four French traders accompanied by a number of armed natives.

They seized and dragged away a number of boys, and, after binding them, carried them out to a vessel in the harbor.

Investigation shows that French subjects in the New Hebrides are allowed to buy and sell natives for a term of years, though the same privilege is not accorded to British subjects. When ill-treated these slaves have no redress except to run away. The writer of the letter from Api says that during the past year he has received several boys who had hid in bushes for weeks after running away on account of floggings and other severe ill-treatment by their French masters.

British residents desire to see the slave trade prohibited.

SOCIETY WOMEN IN PERIL.

Fire in Mrs. Jean Watkins's House, in Baltimore, Endangers Her Own and a Guest's Lives.

Special to The New York Times.

BALTIMORE, Md., Feb. 22.—Residents in the fashionable section of Charles Street were aroused about 4 o'clock this morning by a fire in the residence of Mrs. Jean Watkins and the sounding of an alarm from a window by that lady with an old-time policeman's rattle.

Mrs. Watkins and her guest, Miss Katie Dooling, were awakened by a suffocating sensation. They found the house full of smoke. They were alone in the large residence. Nearly blinded and overcome by the dense smoke, they groped their way to the first floor by their pluck and presence of mind, saving themselves from asphyxiation. Reaching a window and throwing it open, Mrs. Watkins sprang the rattle.

Samuel George and G. Haven Peabody, guests of ex-Gov. Frank Brown in his home just across the street, heard the alarm, and in a few minutes had rescued the ladies and sent in a call for the Fire Department. Mrs. Watkins and Miss Dooling, suffering from smoke inhalation and nervous shock, were made comfortable in ex-Gov. Brown's home. The fire was confined to the basement, but the pictures and furnishings of the Watkins residence were damaged by smoke.

MAY PROBE RAILROAD DEAL.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 22.—It is reported that a resolution will be introduced in the Legislature providing for the appointment of a committee to investigate the purchase by the Rock Island of a half-interest in the Houston and Texas Central, the Texas and New Orleans, and the Houston, East and West Texas roads. The basis for the proposed legislative complaint is that these three lines are parallel and competitive, although they are situated some distance apart, and that their acquirement by another company, even in part, cannot be done except by consent of the Legislature.

Official announcement already has been made that the Texas and New Orleans Railroad Company would make application to the Legislature to sell that portion of its road between Sabine Pass and Dallas to the Rock Island. Similar information has come from the two other roads that are reported to be parties to the deal.

CRUCIBLE STEEL CHANGE.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURG, Feb. 22.—Reuben Miller is to retire from the Presidency of the Crucible Steel Company of America about May 1. This will mark the retirement from active business life of one of Pittsburg's best known, most conservative, and at the same time most successful men. He will quit the active work in the company to devote his time to personal affairs, remaining, however, as a member of the Directorate and probably as the Chairman of the board, which office he held once before.

It is understood that Frank B. Smith, the assistant to the President and General Manager of the Crucible Company, will succeed Mr. Miller. Mr. Miller took an active place in the Crucible Company reluctantly when it was formed. He became the Treasurer and subsequently Chairman of the Board of Directors at the retirement of William G. Park.

To Get Rid of That Chill Take a glass of Usher's Scotch, hot.—Adv.

THE KAISER'S RELIGION

His Confession of Faith Has a Political Bearing.

Views of German Papers—One of Them Says the Emperor's Letter May Aid German-American Friendship.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Berlin correspondent of The Times says that Emperor William's confession of faith has produced a considerable impression in Germany, though less sensation than such a pronouncement would have caused in other countries, because the Emperor is Summus Episcopus of the Prussian Protestant Church, and is known to have long been interested in dogmatic controversies. In some quarters it was believed that the Kaiser would reassure those whose feelings were offended by Prof. Delitzsch's lectures, and orthodox Protestants seem to have apprehended that the foundations of the State as well as of the Church would be undermined if the Summus Episcopus encouraged heterodoxy.

The question, says the correspondent, has a political bearing, because the Social Democrats are professedly anti-Christian in the doctrinal sense, and nearly all the Liberals are freethinkers.

The Conservative press is satisfied on the whole that the Emperor holds the essentials of orthodox Protestantism. The Liberal press is not dissatisfied, because the Kaiser upholds the freedom of research and speculation for scholars. The Kölnische Volks Zeitung (Catholic) sees danger in this distinction between the learned and the "people."

The correspondent adds that the Radical Berliner Tageblatt comes to the far-fetched conclusion that Emperor William's fearless initiative may produce the greatest and most triumphant impression in England and the United States, and may even help to inspire more friendly feelings for "our Germanic cousins."

THINKS THE KAISER ORTHODOX.

Special to The New York Times.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 22.—Very great interest has been awakened in clerical circles in Philadelphia, and especially among Lutheran ministers, by the publication of the letter on religion written by Emperor William.

In this city there is no better known authority on the Lutheran faith than the Rev. Dr. Joseph A. Seiss, pastor of the Church of the Holy Communion and the author of several theological works. Several Lutheran clergymen have declared that the Emperor by his statements has placed himself outside of the pale of strict orthodoxy, of which American Lutheranism is, they believe, the best exemplar. Dr. Seiss differs with this view. He said to-night that he regarded the Emperor as orthodox, but as a little cloudy in the expression of his orthodoxy.

"I think he means to be orthodox," added the venerable preacher. "My impression is that he has dallied too much with that man Delitzsch, who is not orthodox, and whose motive in his statements about the discoveries at Babylon is, apparently, jealousy of Hilprecht, who made them. Delitzsch's father was a grand man and a great theologian, and wrote some able commentaries and made a remarkable translation of the New Testament from the Greek into the Hebrew.

"His son seems to be chiefly anxious to make a stir on his own behalf. Hilprecht takes the position that these discoveries sustain the historical character of the Old Testament, while Delitzsch tries to depreciate the Old Testament in his assertion that he finds the name of God, as used by the Israelites, on some of the records and inscriptions in Babylon, and jumps to the conclusion that the Hebrew Scriptures are mere copies of what was previously known to the Babylonians."

TRIED TO BURN TENEMENT.

Trails of Jute and Parlor Matches Found — Fire Marshal Says Case Against Prisoner Is Complete.

As the result of a fire in the four-story double brick tenement at 54 Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, last night, which imperiled the lives of six families, Michael Leskousky, one of the tenants, was arrested on a charge of arson. He was locked up in the Bedford Avenue Station, and will be arraigned in the Lee Avenue Court to-day.

The prisoner, with his wife and two children, occupied four rooms in the rear of the second floor. On Saturday night Leskousky, who is employed in a jute mill and earns $6 a week, took his family to a Polish ball held in Palace Hall, at 91 Grand Street. Before leaving his apartments he securely locked all the doors.

Shortly after 2 o'clock yesterday morning Mrs. Mary Patrick, who with her husband lives on the third floor, was awakened, and found her apartments filled with smoke. After arousing her husband the two began an investigation, and found the hall filled with smoke, which was coming from the Leskousky apartments. While her husband ran to the street and turned in an alarm Mrs. Patrick aroused the other occupants of the building, who escaped to the street thinly clad and took refuge with neighbors. The firemen quickly responded to the alarm and soon had the blaze extinguished.

In every room of the Leskowsky apartments were trails of jute which had been laid in such a manner that a fire would extend from one room to another. All the clothing of the family and bedding material had been removed from the rooms. In the bedstead had been piled rags filled with jute, and all along the floor on the same trail of jute were parlor matches.

Fire Marshal Beers was notified at once and went to the house, where he awaited the return of Leskowsky and his family, and when they had not reached their home at 6 o'clock instructed the police to arrest the man on sight. It was shortly after 7 o'clock when Leskowsky appeared and was taken into custody.

It was learned later by the Fire Marshal that Leskowsky left the ball between 1 and 2 o'clock and returned an hour later and joined his family. During his absence he is believed to have gone to his apartments and hurriedly left again for the ball room. It is said by the police that he only recently insured his household effects for $400.

Fire Marshal Beers said last night the evidence against Leskowsky was complete and that he would appear against him in court to-day.

Mr. Moffat Buys a Mine.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Texas, Feb. 22.—A dispatch from Chihuahua, Mexico, says that David H. Moffat of Denver closed the deal which was pending for several weeks for the purchase of one of the largest producing mines of the Batopilas Mining Company at Batopilas, State of Chihuahua. The consideration is not definitely known, but is reported to be $5,000,000 in gold. This mine was brought to a high state of development by the late "Boss" Shepherd, and the proceeds of its sale will go principally to his children. Its monthly output now exceeds $100,000.

Dewar's Scotch—Finest Imported. The drink of gentlemen everywhere—always.—Adv.

MACEDONIAN ARMY FORMED?

Four Thousand Men Said to be Preparing to Attack the Turkish Town of Melnik.

VIENNA, Feb. 22.—The Neue Freie Presse learns that 4,000 armed Macedonians are concentrated near the celebrated Rila Monastery, forty miles from Sofia, and are preparing to attack the town of Melnik, in the Turkish Province of Seres.

It is reported that the Macedonian leader Boris Sarafof has organized within the past fortnight several well equipped Bulgarian bands in Macedonia, each consisting of about 250 men.

There is an unconfirmed rumor that the Albanians have attacked the Roumanian Consulate at Mitrovitsa, Turkey, twenty miles northwest of Prishtina.

PARIS POLICE ACCUSED OF ROBBING DEAD AMERICAN.

Gems Worth $5,000, Which Belonged to Mrs. Ellen Gore, Are Said to Have Been Stolen.

Special to The New York Times.

SAN FRANCISCO, Feb. 22.—Word has come from Paris to Mrs. Dickinson of Alameda, aunt of Mrs. Ellen Gore, the American who was shot in the rooms of the Russian singer Rydzewski last Nov. 19, that gems valued at $5,000 were abstracted from rings and other jewelry belonging to the dead woman before they were turned over to the United States Consulate in Paris. There were also missing valuable articles from Mrs. Gore's rooms.

Mrs. Dickinson refused to-day to give the name of her correspondent, but said he was a Belgian gentleman who knew Mrs. Gore well. The inventory of articles sent to S. Mallet-Prevost of New York, executor of Mrs. Gore, shows plainly, according to this writer, that jewelry and other things were tampered with by the Paris police. Valuable rings, brooches, and lockets were deprived of the precious stones that gave them their chief value. Mrs. Dickinson said:

"Not a stone was left in any of my niece's jewelry when it was shipped from the American Consulate for New York. The Paris police officials, who did everything to blacken Mrs. Gore's character, are responsible for this. A sapphire in one ring was as large as a ten-cent piece. This stone, surrounded by diamonds, was worth $2,500. Another diamond ring was bought at Tiffany's for $275. The total value of the stones abstracted will reach $5,000. I shall write to Mr. Mallet-Prevost and ascertain what steps can be taken to recover the value of these jewels."

THREE RESERVOIRS BURST AND FLOOD A TOWN.

Streets of Shelton, Conn., Torn Up and $100,000 Damage Done—Brave Mother Saves Six Children.

DERBY, Conn., Feb. 22.—The breaking of three reservoirs in the town of Shelton this morning caused damages estimated at between $75,000 and $100,000, and there were several narrow escapes from death.

The three reservoirs in the town are situated on a hill in the western part of the community. In some unknown manner a hole was broken in the largest, which is set back from the other two. The flow of water soon increased the hole to immense proportions, and the water flowed down to the reservoirs below. Under this rush of water their walls gave way. The water destroyed a huge stone arch in its path and swept down through Brooks Street and Howe Avenue, tearing a gully in the latter street 110 feet long and 35 feet wide. Logs, trees, and huge cakes of ice were carried along and crashed into several near-by buildings.

A mass of gravel was swept into a canal, which furnishes water power for several mills, and completely stopped it up. A number of men were immediately set to work, and it is believed that the mills will be able to resume operations Tuesday morning.

Near the archway which was swept away is situated the house of Walter Nichols. Nichols was away and his wife was awakened by the ice crashing against the door. A few moments later the water commenced to flow into the bedrooms where six children were sleeping. Mrs. Nichols hurried to the door and held it while her children escaped to an upper floor. A few moments later, after she herself had escaped above, the water and ice forced in the door and flooded the rooms. The family remained prisoners in the upper part of the house until the water receded.

In a building on Brooks Streets Warren Wilber was awakened by a cake of ice crashing through the door. He ran into the street, where the water was waist high, and hurried to the nearest point of safety. Several times he was hit by ice and fallen trees and painfully injured. Ten minutes later the side of the building was swept away, and the bed in which he had been sleeping was carried along the floor.

Street railroad tracks and telephone and telegraph poles were torn up and strewn about in confusion.

DRIVE OUT THE MARSHAL.

West Virginia Coal Miners Prevent the Service of Papers from the United States Court.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, West Va., Feb. 22.—Deputy United States Marshal Cunningham and three deputies went yesterday to Atkinsville, one mile from Raleigh Court House, to serve an attachment on twenty striking miners charged with a violation of an injunction order issued by Judge Keller last Summer.

Cunningham and his deputies were surrounded by from 150 to 200 miners, armed with rifles, and driven out.

The Sheriff, who went to the same place to serve a civil process, also was driven out. The strikers are reported to be on guard to prevent any officer of the law serving an order or process of the court.

MOB'S WORK AT SOUTH BEND.

Attempt to Wreck Indiana Railway Company's Power House—Several Employes Hurt.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Feb. 22.—An attempt was made by a mob of 150 men to wreck the powerhouse of the Indiana Railway Company and do injury to the employes to-day.

Seven men were at the powerhouse when the attack was made. One, the watchman, named Deitrich, was thrown bodily through a window and seriously injured. Two others were badly bruised by brickbats, stones, and clubs. The attack was planned for a time when it was thought the police could not reach the scene in force, but a detail of police arrived in time to make several arrests.

Among those arrested are two ex-employes of the company who went on strike. They will be charged with conspiracy, riot, and assault with intent to kill. Considerable damage was done to property.

The Line of Least Resistance runs along the Hudson River, through the Mohawk Valley, along Lake Erie to Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, and St. Louis. It is called the New York Central.—Adv.

REPORTED AGREEMENT ON STATEHOOD BILL

Senator Quay Said to Have Accepted Compromise Measure.

But Democrats May Spoil Programme—Chance for the Panama Treaty If No Hitch Occurs.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—This has been a busy day with the Senators who feel themselves charged with responsibility for the dead-lock in the Senate on the Statehood bill. They have been at work like beavers on schemes of compromise, and hope that they have reached a settlement of the whole difficulty.

Under the authority of the Steering Committee Senators Spooner and Aldrich, representing the opposition to the Statehood bill, and Senators Quay and Gallinger, for the bill, have had several conferences. They confined themselves to the tentative bill which Senator Spooner has had under preparation for two days.

Mr. Spooner is recognized in the Senate as the master of compromise propositions and arrangements. He has stepped in on many occasions at the eleventh hour, when all looked black and impossible of solution, and by the magic of his capacity for readjustment brought order and law out of the most forbidding situations. He did this on the Philippine question two years ago, when the Democrats filibustered for two months against Senator Lodge's bill. He framed what is known as the Platt amendment, which disposed of the differences between Cuba and this country to the satisfaction of the McKinley Administration. He brought in the bill which established the alternative plan of getting an Isthmian canal.

The Spooner bill has been described. It brings in Oklahoma, puts Indian Territory on probation until 1909, and holds out the bait to Arizona of enjoying separate Statehood when she has 300,000 population and a plebiscite if both New Mexico and Arizona shall decree a separation.

At a late hour to-night one of the Senators who acted as a conferree between the Statehood and the anti-Statehood camps said that they had got the bill into shape and that Mr. Quay had said that it suited him as well as any compromise arrangement was likely to suit him.

This, of course, must be taken with due allowance for the craft of the Pennsylvania Senator. Quay knows he has the Senate at his mercy this week and can force panic and surrender if he is ever to do so. He does not want a compromise, and the Senators who are dealing with him know that just as well as he does. He went into the Republican conference of Senators last week for this same purpose, and the result was that he slit the Republican leaders all up and down the back, and they have not had a moment of peace or sleep since.

Quay now says the Spooner bill suits him. But it is not believed the Democrats will accept the compromise and he may change front if they are against it. One of the Democratic Senators who has not misinformed any inquirer during the Statehood fight thus far, said to-night that the Democrats would not listen to the idea of compromise. The difficulty with the Democrats is that the compromise bill builds up two States that they think will be Republican, and they fear that if they consent to the Spooner scheme they will be left holding the bag.

STEERING COMMITTEE MEETS.

The Steering Committee met late this afternoon, with Senators Aldrich, Cullom, Spooner, Platt, Gallinger, and Foraker present. The significant thing in this meeting was the absence of Senator Beveridge, the Chairman of the Committee on Territories, and the leader during the whole fight over the bill. The fact that many Senators attribute the acute state of feeling in the Senate over the Statehood bill to the tactics pursued by the Indiana Senator while he has been in charge of the fight against Statehood would seem to afford some explanation of his absence from the meeting.

The Steering Committee agreed to have an all-day secret session to-morrow to give opportunity for the leaven of compromise to work among the Democrats. There will be a brief open session for the purpose of passing the Omnibus Building bill. Washington's farewell address will be read, and then the Senate will go behind closed doors and take up the Panama treaty again without an attempt to force any real fighting on either side while the Spooner bill is being explained to all concerned, and the disposition of the Democrats can be ascertained.

In the event of failure to reach an agreement on Statehood the advocates of that measure, under the leadership of Mr. Quay, will make a fight to secure its incorporation in either the Post Office or the Agricultural Appropriation bill, most likely the former, which it is proposed to call up in a day or two. While there is anxiety in regard to this movement on the part of the opposition to Statehood, it is confidently hoped that the effort to attach the rider to an appropriation bill will fail. The point of order that will surely be raised against the rider will be sustained by the presiding officer and will as surely be appealed by Mr. Quay. The expectation is that several Democrats will refuse to vote to overrule the chair and that the appeal will not be sustained. But if it should be sustained there are intimations that the opponents of the Statehood bill will resist the passage of the appropriation bill, even to the extent of defeating that measure, thus making an extra session of the Fifty-eighth Congress a necessity.

The Panama and Cuban treaties are involved in this contention, and it is admitted that both these treaties will fail of ratification at this session unless an agreement on Statehood be reached within a few days. The time remaining to the Fifty-seventh Congress is barely sufficient to complete the Appropriation bills, even with an agreement on Statehood. With that question settled the Senate would push through the appropriations and when those measures were passed what time remains could be devoted to the Panama Canal.

Senator Cullom said to-night that unless there shall be agreement on the Statehood matter within the next two or three days there will be imminent danger of an extra session of Congress. But with the acceptance of the Spooner proposition to admit New Mexico and Arizona as one State and Oklahoma as another by Mr. Quay and his followers, the Republican members of the Steering Committee are of the opinion that the Panama Canal treaty may be ratified before March 4, as Mr. Morgan is practically alone in opposition to the treaty. Friends of Mr. Morgan will not assent to a programme that would compel him to proceed continuously until overcome by physical exhaustion, and those of them who are favorable to ratification said to-night that if the Alabama Senator be allowed to complete his argument against the treaty in his own time he will conclude within two days, and consent that a vote shall be taken on ratification.

BILLS STILL UNACTED UPON.

Of the thirteen appropriation bills only six so far have been considered by the Senate proper, but several of the remaining of the seven have the attention of the Senate. Three have not, however, been received from the House of Representatives.

Two of the appropriation bills, namely, the Pension and the Diplomatic and Consular bills, have passed both houses and received the signature of the President, thus becoming laws. The Legislative, Executive, and Judicial bill is ready to go to the President; the Army bill is in second conference, the Indian and the District of Columbia bills are both in conference with many differences to adjust; the Post Office bill has been reported to the Senate, the Agricultural bill and the Military Academy

emy bill have received final consideration at the hands of the committees having them in charge, and are ready for report, and the Sundry Civil bill is undergoing the scrutiny of the Committee on Appropriations and will be reported during the week. The Naval bill, the Fortifications bill, and the General Deficiency bill are still in the House of Representatives.

The House enters the last full week of the session with the decks practically cleared of everything except appropriation bills. Only one of these—the General Deficiency bill, which was reported yesterday—remains to be passed. Several interesting contests are expected during the consideration of the questions of adjusting the differences between the two houses on a number of bills in conference. Especially spirited would be the fight over the proposition to accept a Statehood amendment if one should come to the House as a rider on an appropriation bill. It would command the solid support of the Democratic side, and it is believed of enough Republicans to accept it, although it would be strongly resisted by the Republican leaders.

The Philippine Currency bill has been set for Tuesday. The six suspension days, which under the rules precede the expiration of each Congress, begin on Wednesday, and by means of the parliamentary expedient of making motions under suspension of the rules parliamentary knots can be cut and legislation expedited. The Fowler Currency bill will continue to be the stopgap whenever the matters are not pressing; but there seems no prospect of its passage. There is an intimation, however, that it might serve a useful purpose in case the Aldrich Deposit bill should come over from the Senate. It is said that the latter bill could be substituted for the former without going to committee, either by striking out all after the enacting clause of the Fowler bill or through the operations of a special rule.

If neither of these courses were adopted, the bill would be referred to the Ways and Means Committee, which could report it forthwith, as it is well understood that a reference to the Committee on Banking and Currency would be equivalent to its death. The reference to the Ways and Means Committee can be made on the ground that it provides for interest on Government deposits in National banks and to that extent is a revenue measure.

LEBANON HOSPITAL'S DAY.

Tenth Anniversary Celebrated—How the Little Folks' League Was Started.

The tenth anniversary of Lebanon Hospital, Eagle and Westchester Avenues, was celebrated yesterday by the Lebanon Ladies' Auxiliary Society, the Lebanon League, and the Lebanon Little Folks' League, all of which aid in supporting the hospital. Speeches from representatives of each society were listened to, including one by Miss Bertha Alter, of 31 First Street, who is the thirteen-year-old President of the Little Folks' League.

The story of the foundation of this league is interesting. Bertha's mother had lost three children from the same disease, and a fourth, a baby in arms, was threatened with it. Lebanon Hospital was the only institution found in the city which would admit both mother and child, and in gratitude, after the little one's recovery, Bertha organized the league, which now numbers about 100 children, ranging in age from eight to sixteen years, each of whom contributes 5 cents a week toward the support of the hospital.

FIRE DIDN'T WORRY THIS BOY.

Wouldn't Get Up, Though House Was Burning, So Policeman Carried Him Out.

"The house is on fire! Get up!"

Policeman O'Connor of the West Thirtieth Street Station yesterday afternoon had burst open the door of a room on the third floor of 105 West Thirty-second Street, a fire having started on the floor below, and was excitedly shaking John Regan, a messenger, seventeen years old, who was sound asleep in bed.

"Let it burn and go to blazes!" mumbled Regan, and, turning over, went to sleep again.

O'Connor shook and pulled and finally the boy sat up and shouted angrily:

"Now, I'm sleepy. You go away. When I see the flames coming in the window I'll get out."

O'Connor pulled him out of bed and carried him out of the room and down stairs.

Regan stood around a few minutes, and when he saw that the fire would not reach his room went back into the house and to bed.

"Nice time o' day to wake a feller what's been up all night," he declared as he ambled up stairs.

POISON FOR A MURDERER.

Sister of Charles Grether, Who Is to be Executed To-morrow, Wanted a Packet Given to Him.

Special to The New York Times.

STROUDSBURG, Penn., Feb. 22.—Poison enough to kill fifteen persons, intended for Charles Grether, the condemned murderer of Adam Strunk, who is to be executed on Tuesday, was taken late yesterday from Mrs. A. B. Corr of Phillipsburg, N. J., a sister of Grether.

Mrs. Corr visited the county jail to bid her brother good-bye. She acted strangely, and Night Watchman Richard Hoijes followed her out, and on pretense of being in sympathy with Grether received the poison package from her.

Prayers for Grether were offered in the churches to-day.

SNOW-BOUND TRAINS REACHED

Relief Parties with Food Force a Way Through Newfoundland Drifts.

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Feb. 22.—Relief parties with with food reached to-day the trains which are snow-bound in the interior and supplied them with provisions. The nearest train was freed this afternoon and started backward for St. John's.

The relief train is forcing its way forward, trying to clear the track to enable the other two blocked trains to move east also. It is impossible to say when they will be released, as the drifts are very heavy.

MISSING GIRL FOUND.

Three Young Men Arrested, and Another Girl Detained as Witness.

Theresa Hamilton, the fifteen-year-old daughter of Mrs. Margaret Hamilton of 402 East Twenty-fourth Street, who had been missing from her home since last Monday, was found last night in a rear room of the basement of 78 Lexington Avenue in a weak and emaciated condition. The discovery was made by Roundsman Ward and Patrolman Clincher of the East Twenty-second Street Station, who had been searching for the girl.

In the front room of the basement were found three young men, who gave their names as Eugene Schurman, twenty-one, of 1,753 Lexington Avenue; Henry Cohen, twenty-one, of 78 Lexington Avenue, and Frank Miller, twenty-five, artist and sign painter, also of 78 Lexington Avenue. They were arrested on the girl's charge that they had drugged her and detained her against her will. Mary Graham, fifteen years old, of Vernon Avenue, Long Island City, was taken to the Children's Society and detained as a witness.

MAY HAVE BEEN A NOBLEMAN.

In a small hotel run by Joseph Dede at 503 Southern Boulevard there died yesterday a man who called himself Rudolph Otto, but who Dede and Coroner Berry, who investigated the case, think may have been a German nobleman. He was sixty-seven years old, and died from consumption and heart disease.

Dede said he met Otto last Fall near Greentown, Penn., on a shooting trip and invited him to visit his hotel if he ever came to this city. Otto called on him in January and remained there to live. The man received a remittance every month from some one in Germany, but Dede said he never found out who sent the money, which was about enough to keep Otto comfortably. Otto, which he believed to be a fictitious name, told him that a number of years ago he had killed a man in a duel near Hamburg, in Germany, and had fled to this country.

Coroner Berry examined the dead man's effects and found a coat which he believes to be that of an officer or attaché of the German Imperial Court. It had epaulets, gold braid, and what appeared to be a coat-of-arms, but was much worn. There were also some letters in German which appeared to indicate that the man's name was Rudolph Otto Friese. Some of them were signed Louis Friese, who is believed to be the man's son and a resident of this city.

SULTAN'S COOL REQUEST

Wants the Orthodox Bishops of Macedonia to Thank Him.

Desires Them to Send Addresses Declaring That the "Reforms" Have Made Their Flocks Content.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Constantinople correspondent of The Times says that a good specimen of Turkish Court methods is afforded by the errand of Ghalib Bey, the Introducer of Ambassadors, to the Phanar, (Greek quarter of Constantinople.) He was sent there in order to request the Oecumenical Patriarch to instruct the Orthodox Bishops of Macedonia to send to the Palace addresses expressing gratitude for the reforms in the province ordained under the Sultan's auspices, the execution of which reforms is now in progress.

The Bishops were to be asked to say that these reforms had brought content to the hearts of their flocks and had impressed them with the benignity of the Sultan's rule.

The correspondent says the request somewhat embarrassed the Patriarch, who replied that he must refer it to the Holy Synod. The latter replied that it would inquire of the Bishops what was doing in the way of reforms, and, should it appear that the circumstances were such as to justify thanksgiving, the Bishops would be instructed to send to the Sultan the addresses of gratitude he was anxious to receive.

THE DEMANDS ON TURKEY.

Austro-Russian Reform Scheme for Macedonia Not Calculated to Cause Irritation.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Austro-Russian reform scheme for Macedonia, says the Constantinople correspondent of The Times, deals exclusively with administrative matters—the equitable collection of tithes and other taxes; the strict application of revenues to local requirements, and the establishment of several branches of the Ottoman Bank, in which all revenues are to be deposited for distribution in due proportion to the administrative departments.

The correspondent says the scheme is thoroughly practical and touches no tender point, imperial, racial, or sectarian. The whole subject is handled judiciously with a view to satisfying the legitimate desires of the population.

By The Associated Press.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Feb. 22.—The Austrian and Russian Ambassadors yesterday presented to the Grand Vizier identical memoranda embodying the demands for reforms in Macedonia. They afterward acquainted the Foreign Minister of the step taken.

This course was adopted to give the proceedings a semi-official character.

The chief proposal made in the memoranda is the appointment of an Inspector General for three years, with ample powers to act independently and to requisition troops in case of emergency. The plan of reforms also provides for the reorganization of the gendarmerie and police under European instructors, for administrative and financial reforms, and for the more equitable collection of taxes. These reforms do not affect the Sultan's prerogatives or wound the religious susceptibilities of the Mussulmans.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—The Government, in a secret circular sent to the press, calls attention to the declaration published in The Official Messenger on Feb. 15, in which the newspapers were instructed to refrain from publishing articles hostile to Turkey in connection with the Macedonian situation.

To-day's circular says that the previous declaration clearly indicated the constant desire of the Czar to promote peacefully and earnestly reforms in Turkey, and it recommends the papers to abstain from superfluous attacks upon the Sultan and the Turkish Government.

Korea Rejects Russia's Request.

LONDON TIMES—NEW YORK TIMES Special Cablegram.

LONDON, Feb. 23.—The Tokio correspondent of The Times says the Korean Government has rejected the Russian railway application, (for a concession to construct the line from Seoul to Wiju.) Japanese journals suggest that the motive of the application was to forestall a possible similar demand on the part of Japan as compensation for the banknote veto.

PARIS CARNIVAL OPENS.

Representation of Humbert Family in a Procession Forbidden.

PARIS, Feb. 22.—In spite of the threatening weather, Parisians celebrated the opening of the carnival with the usual animation. A procession of students paraded the principal boulevards and streets this afternoon, escorting grotesque groups representing topical subjects, such as "The Interment of the Moulin Rouge," that once-popular place of amusement having recently ceased to exist.

A vacant space in the procession was occupied by a masquerader carrying a notice that the police had forbidden the parading of one group. The space was to be filled by a grotesque representation of the Humbert family, but the Prefect of Police objected to the subject and prohibited it.

After dark the boulevards were packed with masqueraders and others carrying on a lively battle with confetti, while the seats in front of the cafés were all occupied by amused onlookers.

COLOMBIAN GUNBOAT LOST.

The Boyaca Sinks While Entering the Channel of Port Bethsabe.

PANAMA, Feb. 22.—The gunboat Chucuito to-day brought the news of the loss of the historic gunboat Boyaca on Feb. 19 while entering the narrow and rocky channel of Port Bethsabe, about forty miles north of Agua Dulce. All on board were saved.

The Boyaca left last week with the Bishop of Junguita, who was to visit his diocese. Before sailing a few superstitious members of the crew did not want to go because the Boyaca's mainmast broke while she was coaling from the gunboat Padilla. It is reported that it will be impossible to float the Boyaca, which is sunk between the rocks at the entrance to the port.

The Government has sent an expedition to salvage the cannon.

POPE'S DINNER TO 1,000 POOR.

ROME, Feb. 22.—One thousand of the poor of Rome were to-day the guests of the Pope at dinner in the Belvidere Court of the Vatican in honor of the Pontiff's Jubilee. The tables were decorated with flowers and miniature Papal flags.

It was an animated scene. The guests were waited upon by nuns, and the Swiss Guards, in brilliant uniforms, kept order, their band playing during the repast. The excellent menu provided included wine and dessert. Great enthusiasm was displayed, and there were repeated cries of "Long live Pope Leo!"

The Pope desired personally to administer his blessing to the gathering, but although he was well the doctors vetoed his desire in order that he might husband his strength for the coming functions.

WOMAN'S BODY ROBBED.

Disappearance of Three Diamond Rings Caused Arrest of Two Morgue Attendants.

A story of the robbing of the body of a woman was made public in Bellevue Hospital last night. Lucy Plathver, whose maiden name was Cranberry, twenty-one years of age, a bride of six weeks, was brought to the hospital from 208 West Twenty-sixth Street at noon on Friday. Her hands and body had been burned by the upsetting of a pot of grease on a stove. She died in the evening.

The woman's body was taken to the Morgue by Louis W. Houser of 315 East Twenty-first Street and Frank Palmer, who lives in the hospital. Soon afterward three diamond rings that the woman had worn could not be found. The case was reported to Superintendent Mabon, who communicated with Capt. Shire of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station. The Police Captain sent Detective Walters to investigate, and as a consequence the two Morgue attendants were arrested on Saturday. They were arraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday morning and held under bail for further examination by Magistrate Deuel.

Morgue Keeper Walker said he believed that the rings must have been removed from the fingers when the body was in Ward 7. The nurses are sure that the rings were on the body when it left the ward.

Loftus on Baseball Rules.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Manager "Tom" Loftus of the Washington baseball team will propose some changes in rules at the joint meeting of the American and National Leagues' committees which will be held here to-morrow to arrange a uniform set of playing rules and a schedule.

"I want the pitcher taken off his pedestal and the ground keeper barred from playing the game," is the way he stated his position. "They have been raising the pitcher's box every year lately, until he is so high that the people in the grand stand can't see the rest of the infielders any more, and I want a law passed that will keep the pitcher's box even with the rest of the diamond.

"Then I am against these 'sewers' along the base lines, too. Some of the groundkeepers have been using their shovels so hard and often that every bunt rolls fair, making the groundkeeper's ability more important than that of the batter in making hits. If I have my way, I will have all those ridges and tunnels abolished, and the base lines kept level, as they should be."

Burned Alive in Coke Oven.

CONNELLSVILLE, Penn., Feb. 22.—Mary Kohland, aged eleven years, met a horrible death to-night, being burned alive in a coke oven. The little girl in running down a hill fell, and rolled into the hot oven. Men at work near by broke into the oven and secured the body.

Not to Succeed McCullagh.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Gov. Odell said to-night that there was no truth in the published report that he might appoint Adjt. Gen. Nelson H. Henry to succeed John McCullagh as State Superintendent of the Metropolitan Elections District; that Adjt. Gen. Henry was not a candidate for that position and would remain Adjutant General.

Church Mortgage Burned.

An old-time mortgage which had long incumbered the Kingsley Methodist Episcopal Church, on Cebra Avenue, Stapleton, was burned last night. It was executed years ago for $32,000. The interest was always paid regularly, but nothing was done toward paying the principal until about five years ago, when the Rev. James C. Howard became pastor. The ceremony of burning the mortgage occurred after the regular evening service. Beacon Light and Klopstock Lodges, F. and A. M., attended the services.

MASSACHUSETTS STATE FLOWER.

The Mountain Laurel Chosen as the Emblem by a Large Vote.

Women from all over the State attended the meeting of the Boston Branch of the Massachusetts Floral Emblem Society Saturday afternoon. The hall was decorated with garlands and wreaths of laurel, and the electric lamps and candles were shaded with pink.

Mrs. Clara P. Bigelow introduced Mrs. Ellen A. Richardson, State President, who said that for ten years a society has existed in the State to feel the heart of the people in regard to a flower that shall express the character of the State. At one time it seemed as if the mayflower of arbutus would be the choice of the people, she said, but when we learned it had been adopted by Nova Scotia as an emblem, we turned our attention to the mountain laurel. We have now 124 branches of the society all over the State, and their representatives began work to secure votes for the floral candidates. The votes now stand 25,000 for the mountain laurel, 8,000 for the mayflower and pond lily, and less than 1,000 for the blue flag. So the laurel is the successful candidate, and a bill will be taken to the Legislature to legalize the laurel as the State floral emblem. We may yet find before our emblem is decided upon that it may be a combination of leaf and flower and the tendril of the trailing arbutus all in one.—Boston Herald.

WESTERN UNION BUILDING FIRE.

Injured Wires and Inconvenienced the Service for a Time.

A fire which burned some insulation, injured a number of wires, and slightly inconvenienced the service for a short time occurred in the sub-cellar of the Western Union Building last night.

A messenger boy discovered a fire back of the boiler and near the dynamos. It was thought waste paper had been ignited by an exposed wire. There was some rubbish behind the boiler, and this began to burn. The messenger boy shouted and ran to the hook and ladder house on Fulton Street, while two employes of the company threw hand grenades on the blaze, keeping it down with a good deal of success. The firemen soon put an end to the fire.

SUDDEN DEATH IN MILLS HOTEL.

R. L. Morris died suddenly yesterday morning in the corridor of the Mills Hotel on Bleecker Street. He went to the hotel about three months ago, and it was said that he came from Connellsville, Ohio. He was seventy years of age.

According to the report sent to the Mercer Street Police Station the man died of morphine poisoning. In the hotel it was said that the man, although a user of morphine, was a sufferer from consumption and asthma. He had been ill for some time. It was said that an ambulance surgeon declined to take the patient to a hospital. Morris died while being helped up to his room from the dining room.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

(From 12 o'clock Saturday night until 12 o'clock Sunday night.)

12 A. M.—172 East One Hundred and Twelfth Street; Nicola Schaltz; damage $100.

2:10 A. M.—88 West One Hundred and Twenty-fifth Street; Ludwig Bauman & Co.; damage trifling.

3:15 A. M.—568 First Avenue; Mary Monahan; damage, $1,500.

8:20 A. M.—182 West Houston Street; Antonio Dalsino; damage trifling.

10:20 A. M.—21 West Forty-second Street; Robert Smeaton; damage, $1,600.

10:55 A. M.—Chitlock Avenue and Leggett's Lane; Mrs. Allen Quinlan; damage, $500.

11:50 A. M.—300 East Thirtieth Street; James Harley; damage trifling.

1:20 P. M.—1,554 Broadway; H. Young; damage, $50.

2:25 P. M.—449 Seventh Avenue; owner unknown; damage, $10.

3:30 P. M.—600 Second Avenue; James Levy; damage, $50.

4:45 P. M.—309 Grand Street; Oscar Whitman; damage, $1,000.

5 P. M.—336 Eighth Avenue; C. Burke; damage, $1,000.

5 P. M.—2,092 Eighth Avenue; owner unknown; damage trifling.

5:55 P. M.—207 East One Hundred and Tenth Street; Mrs. O'Hern; damage, $25.

6:15 P. M.—Park Avenue, near Unionport Road, Bronx; Abraham E. Levy; damage, $1,000.

6:25 P. M.—202 East Forty-fourth Street; Peter Jelich; damage, $1,500.

6:50 P. M.—106 West Forty-second Street; Louis Barnett; damage, $100.

7 P. M.—195 Broadway; Western Union Telegraph Company; damage trifling.

7:25 P. M.—218 Madison Avenue; Thomas H. Mason; damage trifling.

WHAT PARIS TALKS OF

Much Amusement Over the Cattaui-Humbert Trial.

Mme. Humbert's Magnetic Eyes—New Tramway Lines from Paris to Its Suburbs.

Foreign Correspondence New York Times.

PARIS, Feb. 13.—Paris is roaring with laughter over the extraordinary scene which has taken place in court between Mme. Humbert and the principals of her gang on the one side, and Cattaui, a banker, who is prosecuting her for having, as is alleged, calumniously denounced him to the police, and his witnesses on the other side. The lawyers, too, have been having a bright time of it. Henri Robert, who appears for Mme. Humbert, is an exceptionally successful lawyer, and his ability cannot be doubted for one moment. His eloquence is not less extraordinary than his quickness of repartee. For this reason he is the favorite advocate of the criminal classes, and has already saved innumerable heads from the guillotine, to say nothing of having secured the acquittal of a large number of the most thorough paced rascals in this capital.

M. Cattaui is an Armenian. Mme. Humbert originally accused him of usury, and this is what the squabble is about now. He looks an Armenian, has an extremely prominent nasal appendage, and a most preposterous foreign accent, which sends a titter round the court whenever he opens his mouth. It is generally understood that he is financially associated with Bunau Varilla, one of the Directors of the Matin, whose nationality is almost as exotic as his own. This fact perhaps suggested to the Journal, which is on terms of mortal enmity with the Matin, to send the famous caricaturist Sem to make sketches of the principal characters in court. Cattaui and his son-in-law, Reutlinger, are the gems of this collection, which will count among Sem's most laughable efforts.

Madame Humbert's treatment of her own case was masterly in the extreme. She is certainly a most astounding woman. She is not good looking by any means, and there is a good deal of vulgarity in her heavy masculine features, but her power of speech, her dialectic capacity, her acumen, and keenness of argument are quite as highly developed in her remarkably intelligent mind as is the case with any of the brilliant lawyers on either side. She wore a common enough toilet, in which black and violet predominated. The wonderful things about her are her eyes, which pierce and illuminate at the same time, and on many of those present admittedly exercised an extraordinary magnetism and fascination.

Frederic Humbert is a cold, lank, sleepy-looking, snaky man of the law, a kind of French Uriah Heep, with the judicial genius of his father, the late Keeper of the Seals, thrown in. It would be difficult to say which of the two, Frederic or Thérèse, excited the more admiration of the audience in court.

Mme. Humbert gave a terrible wigging to Fernand Cremieux, the Senator, who had acted as legal adviser to Cattaui. She accused him of having counseled the dispatch of Cattaui's books to Egypt, so that it would be impossible for the court to have cognizance of the real nature of his financial affairs. She also hinted that he had indulged in corrupt practices in connection with the decoration of the Legion of Honor. This he repudiated with a good deal of indignation. He is a very old man, as deaf as a post. Politically speaking he is an echo of a departed epoch. It was he who brought about the famous law after the disaster of 1870 which made all the Jews of Algeria citizens of the French Republic, a measure which has caused terrible hatred between the Jews and native Arabs ever since, and has brought about more than one sanguinary insurrection. For years, however, Cremieux, beyond receiving an occasional kick in the anti-Semitic press, has fallen into complete oblivion, although still retaining his seat in the Senate.

Apropos of the Senate, I was shown a couple of days ago by an important functionary of the Government the photographs of official documents containing the demand of the Senator and Deputy of Corsica to be excused paying taxes on the ground that they were paupers. Needless to say, this cool request was unfavorably reported on at headquarters; but it is nevertheless a characteristic sign of the curious state of morality prevailing in Corsica that such an appeal should ever have been put forward. The Senator in question receives 15,000f. from the Government annually, while the Deputy gets the historical 25f. a day.

I learn from an authoritative source that a considerable number of new steam tramways will shortly be organised between Paris and outlying districts such as Pontoise, Méry, Cergy, and other places which hitherto could only be reached by railway. This is likely to bring about a certain revolution in the victualing conditions of the French capital. The agricultural populations which surround Paris are almost entirely employed in growing vegetables and fruit for the central markets; but lack of transport has been a great drawback to their success. Railway traction tends to destroy the delicate quality of fresh fruit and vegetables, which ought, in order to arrive at the markets in proper condition, to be brought along without undue shaking, and for this purpose transport by wagon has hitherto been employed. But the great distance which had to be traversed was the cause of the produce lacking in freshness on arrival at its destination. This obstacle is now to be done away with by the creation of the new tramway lines in question.

The sous-préfect of Pontoise, M. Marty, who is one of the most intelligent functionaries in the Department of the Interior, is, I understand, in favor of transport by boat; and for this purpose the system of rivers and canals already existing between Paris and the banlieue is excellently adapted. But for the present it appears to be impossible to induce the local populations to grasp this fact, and the capital needed for the development of such a means of communication is at present lacking. However, there is already direct steamship communication between Cergy, a little village close to Pontoise, and London, whither many thousands of pounds worth of fruit and vegetables are dispatched yearly.

Thanks to the efforts of M. Marty, the peasants of the Seine-et-Oise are also beginning to understand the importance of bees for the purpose of fecondating plants. Within the last few months the prejudices which these peasants entertained against bees have entirely disappeared, and now there is hardly a single garden in the entire department which does not boast of several beehives. These reforms, together with the proposed new system of tramways de pénétration, one of the chief of which will start from Pontoise, have already caused a quadrupling of value in land around Paris.

ROWLAND STRONG.

FIRE REVEALS A ROBBERY.

Boarding-House Keeper Has Her Butler Arrested on Suspicion.

Mrs. C. M. Hill, who keeps a boarding house at 209 West Forty-third Street, told a story to the West Forty-seventh Street police last night of the robbery of her silverware and of an attempt at the same time to burn her house. She caused the arrest of her mulatto butler, John Pannell, as a "suspicious person," on the recommendation of the police. Fire was discovered in her kitchen, but she and some friends, she said, put it out themselves. She valued the stolen silverware at about $150.

Pannell, the butler, had a night off last night, and he went out early in the evening. Nearly all the boarders were in the house, and Mrs. Hill was entertaining some friends in the parlor when an unknown negro called and asked for Pannell. Mrs. Hill told him Pannell was out for the evening. The negro asked if he could wait to see him, as he had some important business with him.

Mrs. Hill told the man he might wait, and she sent him down into the kitchen to sit and wait. She returned to her guests in the parlor. In a little time after Mrs. Hill had rejoined her guests she and they noticed the odor of smoke. It became quickly stronger, and the fire and robbery were quickly discovered.

Orange Clergyman's Celebration.

Special to The New York Times.

ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—The Rev. George Hughes of 40 Ridge Street, Orange, celebrated to-day the eightieth anniversary of his birthday by preaching a sermon in the Franklin Street Church, Newark, where he obtained his license to preach sixty years ago. He has gained prominence as a writer for the magazines and as a literary man in general. He enjoys excellent health, and is very active.

ROUND ABOUT EUROPE.

It is a fact not generally known that the ambulance service in Paris is the poorest of any city in Western Europe. The calls for ambulances are usually sent out from the Prefecture of Police, and hence a case must first be reported before a call can be made. The police very often press passing vehicles into service, as experience has taught them that it may be three hours before the arrival of an ambulance. Prior to 1894 the ambulance service in Paris was in the hands of a private society, supported by voluntary subscriptions, but in that year this very useful work was taken in hand by the municipal authorities, to whom the society transferred its vehicles and other appliances. It was then understood that the Municipal Council would erect sixty alarm stations in the city, but up to the present time nothing has been done in this direction. The matter has lately been taken into consideration by the surviving members of the committee of the old society, and they have sent a resolution to the city authorities calling attention to the urgency of the question.

⁂

French volunteer fire brigades which have played so important a part in comic opera and short stories are shown to have actual existence by the publication of a recent Presidential decree disbanding "les pompiers de Neuilly." It seems that at Neuilly-sur-Seine the affairs of the nation took precedence over those of local conflagration—hence the decree. Things came to such a pitch there that the Ministerial section refused to march when a Nationalist's house was on fire, and vice versa. The inhabitants were beginning to think it advisable to create as many fire brigades as there are political parties in France. Any one who has followed French politics will appreciate what this would have meant. As was to be expected, a crisis was soon reached, and the authorities have now decided that it is better to have no brigade at all—at least temporarily—than have a brigade divided against itself.

⁂

The Briton's habit of establishing his domicile in foreign lands has called forth a compliment from a Budapest paper. The paper has been particularly struck by the British colonization of the Riviera. "Every village," it says, "boasts of an English bank, a typical English hotel, a British Consul, or, at least, an office of Cook's, and an English clergyman. The Englishman is the support, the foundation stone of the serious, lucrative, and, for that reason, desirable foreigners' trade. Every other foreigner is merely transient, not leaving any traces behind, while the Englishman is the colonizer."

⁂

Mme. Emile Zola is about to sell her husband's famous country house outside Paris, where the "Soirées de Médan" were written; and where the novelist resided every Summer during the space of twenty-five years, with the exception of that of 1899, which he spent in England. Emile Zola bought the original small house in 1877, after a stay at L'Estaque, near Marseilles. He found the country around Médan to his liking, and he bought the house, which he afterward enlarged, for $1,800. As his novels succeeded, Zola went on making his Médan villa more comfortable and more luxurious, until it became an ideal Summer seat.

⁂

The Supreme Court of France has given a judgment on appeal, which puts an end to various conflicts between the departmental and communal authorities relative to automobiles. The court held that the village Mayors were perfectly justified in laying down rules of locomotion within their jurisdiction, whatever the regulations might be, and that the Mayoral decree restricting the speed of motor cars had the force of law.

⁂

The discussion in the French Chamber the other day on the war estimates revealed an interesting feature in the shape of a demand for 100,000f. to purchase an automobile for military purposes. Opinion is greatly divided in France as to the extent to which motors may be employed in campaigns, the expert view being that they are useless for the conveyance of heavy artillery. M. Messimy, a Deputy, moved that the credit be reduced to 20,000f., because the experience of last year showed that Generals had employed the State automobiles for personal trips of their own. M. André, the Minister of War, reproached the Deputy, as an old staff officer, for using such language, but the House upheld M. Messimy, and the credit was reduced to 20,000f. The vote is a distinct discouragement to big exploiters of the motor industry, who anticipated a considerable increase of Government orders.

⁂

The Paris municipal returns for the week ended Feb. 11 show that the sanitary situation of the French capital continues to be satisfactory. The number of deaths registered was 958, as compared with 970 during the previous week and with the average of 1,054. There were 23 deaths from violence, including 13 suicides. The number of marriages celebrated was 397, and 1,059 children were born, of which number 526 were boys and 533 girls, 300 of the total being illegitimate.

⁂

Miss Toupie Lowther, the Englishwoman fencer, is enthusiastically lauded in some of the Paris papers for her recent bout of arms at the Civil Engineers' Hall, in the Rue Blanche. There were assembled professionals, who fenced before a brilliant gathering, including Baron Henri de Rothschild, Count Guillaume de Balaincourt, Col. Dérué, Admiral Fabre, M. de Pradel, M. de Blest-Gana, and many more fencing patrons and experts. Miss Lowther tried the foils with Maître, or Prof. Yvon, and was applauded as she stepped forth in her white plastron, coat, and knickers, her black silk stockings, and patent leather shoes. She is said to have held her own remarkably well against the stern male professional, and she received as trophy a "foil of honor," ornamented with white ribbons and lilac. One of the French papers states that the "famous escrimeuse Anglaise" was graceful, energetic, supple, and went through her work with admirable skill and precision, in what was a genuine "assaut d'escrime," and not a mere show for the gallery.

⁂

Prof. Baginsky, Director of the Emperor and Empress Frederick Hospital for Infantile Diseases, in Berlin, has just published the following account of the discovery of the scarlatina bacillus: "Dr. Aronson, head of the laboratory at the Schering Works, and formerly an assistant in this hospital, has succeeded in cultivating a serum which affords a certain protection for animals against scarlatina poison. The cures attempted with the serum in the case of patients suffering from scarlatina seem, even if we are cautious in our judgment, not unsuccessful, and we look to the future with good hope of also being able to put a check to this frightful scourge of the infant world."

⁂

It is reported from Paris that M. Charles Lecocq, the well-known composer, is about to turn his back on France. He declares that notwithstanding his past triumphs he is unable to find a director prepared to receive his works. He hopes to be more fortunate in Brussels, where his lyric fortune started with "La Fille de Mme. Angot." Like Sarah Bernhardt and Coquelin, M. Lecocq is convinced that French dramatic and operatic art is "decentralizing," and that in a few years it will meet with higher appreciation in other countries.

SPARROWS' FRIEND'S LUCK.

Peanut Vendor Did Thriving Business with Sympathetic Public and Escaped from a Hostile Policeman.

Giovanni Puolo has big dreamy eyes that were meant to gaze on blue Italian skies. They aid him in his business, particularly when the city is snowbound, and he cannot help but shiver as he solicits buyers for his stock of oranges and peanuts. Giovanni has an enemy in the shape of a City Hall policeman, who persists in making him move on every time that fortune seems to smile and customers are many. During the big storms of the Winter, when Giovanni shivered most, the policeman proved exceptionally annoying, but unwittingly was doing the Italian a kindness. This was particularly true during the past few days of real Winter weather, when the half-frozen policeman has been most objectionable.

Giovanni's gentle heart is the chief factor in the prosperity that has come to him. Next in value has been the aid of an Irishman, who hates all Italians with the exception of Giovanni, and then there is the unfriendly policeman with his contribution of ill-humor.

The Irishman, who drives a mail wagon, has never liked the policeman, though both came from Kilkenny County. They have been political rivals in the same neighborhood since they came to this country. The policeman's persecution of Giovanni attracted to him the regard of the mail wagon driver. When the snow has been heavy Giovanni's tender heart has led him to feed the sparrows, as he saw that they were in sore distress to find their usual free meals. People stopped to see the feeding of the birds, and as the majority of people are good-hearted, they bought of the Italian until the policeman, attracted by the crowd, would loom up in the distance. Giovanni is wise as well as gentle-hearted, and would get away in time to restock his cart. Then he would return to feed the birds—and sell his wares. The climax in the Italian's good fortune accompanied by official persecution came yesterday afternoon. Giovanni exchanged an orange and a bag of peanuts with his friend Patrick, receiving in return nearly a quart of oats that should have been a part of the meal of two horses. The thaw had set in and there was no apparent reason for feeding the birds, as the horses had scattered plenty of food while compelled to dine from the clumsy bags attached to their faces, making respiration and eating a difficult job. Giovanni's business was prospering, when the policeman came splashing through the slush at a rate which made Giovanni's escape impossible. The policeman slipped and fell heavily, spattering the crowd about Giovanni's stand with mud and then Giovanni did escape.

The policeman started to arrest the driver of the mail wagon, thinking that it was he who had tripped him up, but the other drivers came to his assistance in the capacity of witnesses and incidentally persons who were ready to furnish bond. The policeman contented as he made violent attempts to clean his uniform and then decided that there was no reason for making an arrest. He accused Giovanni of having thrown a banana peel in his way and announced that he would arrest him on sight for cruelty to animals, not including himself, but the horses that lost the oats.

Giovanni learned of his enemy's purpose and did not return. The story among the drivers of the wagons carrying the United States mail is that Giovanni was tipped off and that he is now feeding the sparrows in Union Square.

OLD LOVE LETTERS AND SENTIMENT.

Living Picture Feature of Varied Vaudeville Bill at the Circle—Last Week.

Enter a young man in immaculate evening dress, white gloves, white tie, and a boutonnière. He is a bridegroom ready for the altar. But when he inquires if he may see the lady of his choice the maid informs him that it lacks an hour until the service, and the bride is dressing for the ceremony.

The scene is a cozy library, with big mantel and cheerful, open fireplace. The young man decides to wait. He has brought with him a package of old love letters, which he intends to have his betrothed read before they go to the altar. While he is waiting he will read the letters and revive old memories. He lights a cigar and sinks into an armchair.

A picture in the chimneyplace fades, and in its place stands a vision of his first love. This young man has traveled much, and he has had sweethearts in every clime. The reading of the letters provides the novel means for introducing living pictures adapted by the Misses Delmore and company at the Circle Theatre this week. As the bridegroom reads his letters the pictures fade away one after another, and his respective loves are shown, each in a setting appropriate to the clime in which he met her.

A Spanish Senorita leans on a balcony and sings an air from "Carmen." A Geisha girl hums a refrain of the Flowery Land, and a Kentucky beauty plays "The Old Kentucky Home" on the violin, while the slow-rising moon peeps into the Paris studio where she is giving a recital.

Finally, the last of the letters is read, and the bridegroom's thoughts revert to his bride. The next picture shows her dressed for the wedding, and the scene is a cathedral interior with illuminated glass windows. The fireplace is transformed into a stairway, and she walks from the frame to the stage, where her husband-to-be is now dozing. Then she awakens him with a kiss. And as the curtain falls the "Lohengrin" wedding march is sounding. The changes in costume and scene are quickly and effectively made.

⁂

An amusing incident occurred the other afternoon at the Circle during the appearance of "The Mysterious Zancigs," billed as "two minds with but a single thought." The so-called thought transmission of these performers has been seen before in New York, but it is none the less mystifying on that account. For the benefit of those who may not yet have seen the Zancigs, it may be explained that the man passes through the theatre asking the auditors to show him anything they may happen to have, from a coin to a check; the woman from her station on the stage calls out the name of the object, tells the number of the checks, their amounts, the denominations of bills, the dates of coins, the contents of pocketbooks, &c.

The man had reached the centre of the house on the occasion in question, and almost before he asked "What is this?" the woman answered, "A lady's satchel."

"What is in it?" continued the man.

There was a shriek from the woman. "Oh, for goodness sake—"

But the mind reader quickly set her at rest.

"Don't be afraid," she called out. "I know what it is, but I wouldn't mention it for the world."

And a blushing woman sank back in her seat confused, but more at ease than she had been a moment before.

⁂

Just why Berino and Nevaro call their turn "an original skit, entitled 'That's a Cinch,'" is not quite intelligible. Berino, made up like a cross between a monkey and a red-headed boy, comes on the stage, does a few acrobatic turns, and then talks about going to a circus. Then his partner, a young woman in short skirts, appears, and is much put out because the boy has gone to see the show without taking her along. When he returns, she is cross with him for a time, but he fishes a doll from his pocket and tells her it is a present he has brought for her. That establishes pleasant relations once again, and then he proposes to show her some circus tricks. They then do some cartwheel acrobatics, which are clever.

The Musical Johnsons play several selections on the xylophone, the "American Patrol" being best liked by the audience, and Eva Williams and Jack Tucker appear in their artistic little sketch, "Driftwood." Charles J. Ross and Mabel Fenton, in their travesty of "Cleopatra," still have power to please, and Julian Rose presents his familiar specialty. The final act in the show is presented by Johnson and Dean, who, after singing several coon songs, introduce their kinetoscope rag time dance, a specialty which exhibits the two dancers in a whirl of black and white suggestive of the pictures shown by the moving-picture machines.

Policeman Struck by a Car.

Policeman Thomas Barry, thirty-two years old, of 362 West One Hundred and Sixty-sixth Street, left the West One Hundred and Fifty-second Street Station House at 7 o'clock last night to go home for his dinner, and was running across Amsterdam Avenue to catch a north-bound car when he was struck by a car coming in the opposite direction. At the J. Hood Wright Hospital it was found that his lower jaw was broken, his right leg lacerated, and that he had a severe wound over the right eye.

Dr. Lyon's PERFECT Tooth Powder

Used by people of refinement for over a quarter of a century

PREPARED BY

I. W. Lyon, D.D.S.

BUSINESS PROGRESS.

THE NEW YORK TIMES in 1902 published more advertising than in any of its fifty-one (51) years.

Total agate lines for 1902	5,501,778
Total agate lines for 1901	4,907,206
Gain for 1902	[illegible]

In this period THE NEW YORK TIMES six days in the week carried more advertising of all kinds than any other New York morning newspaper.

	Agate lines.
The total was	4,472,740
Second morning newspaper	4,154,442

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed in this period a greater number of lines of dry goods advertising than any other New York morning newspaper.

	Agate lines.
The total was	1,976,069
Second morning newspaper	1,551,582

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed in this period a greater volume of financial advertising than any other New York morning newspaper.

	Agate lines.
The total was	536,996
Second morning newspaper	468,373

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed in this period a greater volume of educational advertising than any other New York morning newspaper.

	Agate lines.
The total was	76,288
Second morning newspaper	66,684

THE NEW YORK TIMES printed 221,931 agate lines of Resort and Hotel advertisements during the year 1902, a gain of 126,274 lines over the previous year.

Five hundred and fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixty (514,860) agate lines of Real Estate, House, Flat, and Apartment announcements appeared in THE NEW YORK TIMES during the year 1902—a gain of seventy-five thousand one hundred and seventy-three (75,173) agate lines.

This result has been achieved notwithstanding the exclusion of all classes of objectionable advertising.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

Prof. Bickmore's Lecture.

Prof. Albert S. Bickmore will give a free illustrated lecture on "The Eastern Riviera" to-day at the American Museum of Natural History.

GIRL'S FATAL JOKE.

Gave a Small Boy a Red Pepper and Caused His Death.

An extraordinary case will come before the courts of Montreal, Quebec, as the result of a verdict of manslaughter returned by the Coroner's jury at an inquest held into the death of A. Procal Fex, the six-year-old son of Joseph Fex of St. Lazare, County of Vaudreuil, near Montreal, who died on Sunday after several months of terrible suffering and agony. The evidence showed that in June last the father, accompanied by the deceased, had gone to a building bee at Mr. Alphonse Charlebois's, who resides in the same parish. There were a great many farmers of the parish present. Some time during the day Miss Sududa Charlebois, twenty years of age, gave the child a red pepper to eat. The little fellow soon became very sick, and went into convulsions. Vomiting was continuously kept up for five or six days, and after that time he was never able to swallow food. The cause of death, according to medical testimony, was starvation.

Other testimony showed that Miss Charlebois, for a joke, had put a large quantity of pepper in the soup of one of the men who was at the bee, but he did not swallow enough of it to do serious harm.

The Coroner summed up the evidence at great length. He pointed out to the jury that when death occurs as the result of an act which was not in itself intended to cause death, but merely for mischievous purposes, the perpetrator becomes criminally responsible for the death. The jury was only locked up a short time, when it returned a verdict holding Miss Sududa Charlebois criminally responsible for the death of the boy, and ordered her arrest.—Toronto (Ontario) Mail and Empire.

FOUR-YEAR-OLD LINGUIST.

"I am four years old and I can speak three languages," said a diminutive specimen of humanity at the City Hall this morning.

The information was so startling that a caucus was immediately gone into by two city officials and two newspaper men to ascertain the truthfulness of the youngster's statement. He was asked his name, and promptly answered, "Nels Johnson. My mamma is Mrs. Louise Johnson of 1,227 Fourteenth Street. I can speak English, Swedish, and German." There remained no doubt that Nels could speak English, for he rattled it off in a manner which would have been creditable to a campaign orator. It was his German and Swedish to which the tiny linguist was to be put to a test.

Mr. Latte of The German Herold was chosen as a committee of one to investigate the claim of little Mr. Johnson, and after a few minutes of earnest conversation between the two the committee reported that Nels spoke his, Latte's, native tongue even more fluently than English.

Nels is a Swede by birth, and it was naturally supposed that he was a master of the language, but he was not excused until several hundred words of the difficult Swedish tongue had been hurled at him by a rapid-speaking native of Sweden.

Mrs. Johnson stated that her remarkable son had always had a great fondness for talking to foreigners, and remarked that Nels at present had designs on the language of the Frenchman who conducts a bicycle store next door.—Denver (Col.) Times.

Old Home Week in the South.

North Carolina is to have an "Old Home Week," when the sons and daughters of that State who have moved away into other sections of the country will be invited to return to the City of Greensborough and enjoy the hospitality of their own kith and kin. We have several times suggested that Virginia have an "Old Home Week," and we renew the suggestion this morning. Virginia has sent more men to other sections than perhaps any other State in the Union. If the invitation were extended and the fatted calf killed, we believe that thousands of these Virginians would come home and enjoy the feast.—Richmond (Va.) Times and Dispatch.

Leave the Shoe in the Frog.

A man was quite needlessly killed on the Long Island Railroad tracks the other day solely by his own and a dozen other men's lack of ordinary presence of mind. The victim got his foot caught in a frog. The accident is so common that every one ought to know by this time that it is really the shoe and not the foot that is caught, and that the one thing to do is to get the foot out of the shoe as speedily as possible. Then if there is time enough before a train comes along it is easy to save the shoe. But the unfortunate in this case didn't know this or didn't think of it, nor did any of the men who tried to help him. While they were vainly tugging to release him the Montauk express came along and killed the man.—Rochester Democrat.

STREET TRAFFIC HANDLING

Gen. Greene Says the Question Will Be Thoroughly Dealt With.

He Will Also Take Up the Matter of Excise Case Discharges—East Side's Sunday.

Police Commissioner Greene paid visits on Saturday and yesterday to various Inspectors in Manhattan and discussed their work with them. He examined their method of carrying out Revised Rule 44 of the police rules and regulations, by which the Inspectors are required to make to the Commissioner a full report covering the grounds included in the Captain's reports. In one or two instances Commissioner Greene said discrepancies had been found, and the irregularity pointed out to the Inspectors at fault.

In response to questions last night Gen. Greene spoke of several department matters. One of these was the question of street traffic regulation brought up by the claims of the Metropolitan Road that it could not improve its service in any marked degree unless the police handled the teams to better advantage. Gen. Greene's attention was called to the impression prevailing that Inspector Cortright, as the result of a recent investigation of some phase of the matter, had said that the police were powerless under the law. The Commissioner said this was not the case, but that Inspector Cortright had reported that in a large degree the blockading of tracks was through breakdowns of teams, which, of course, could be governed by no statute. Gen. Greene added that when Deputy Commissioner Piper returned from London the traffic problem would be taken up by the department and pushed to a solution.

He was asked about the attitude of the department toward the excise situation in view of the large proportion of excise prisoners discharged regularly in the courts on Monday mornings.

"There are about 70 per cent. of discharges," he said. "And I believe that the small percentage of prisoners held by the Magistrates calls for careful study."

"Have you taken it up?" was asked.

"Not as fully as I intend to," he replied quickly.

In the east side yesterday the conditions were practically the same as those which obtained on the Sunday preceding. There was little apparent violation of the excise law, although all of the east side stations reported a few arrests for these offenses, and practically no intoxicated persons were seen on the streets.

In the East Fifth Street Station the police got wind of a revival of the old custom of stationing a watch outside of a saloon which is doing business, whose duty it is to pull the door bell every time the officer on post, or Roundsman, comes into the vicinity. Several arrests of these tipsters early in the day on charges of disorderly conduct made the custom unfashionable.

Down through the Eldridge Street precinct the small stores of all kinds were open and doing business, although not in so great volume as on other days of the week. It was noticeable that women having made purchases took good care to keep their parcels concealed underneath their invariable cape or shawl. Two wholesale merchants were arrested in the morning for violation of Sunday laws in attempting to move goods.

Capt. Hodgins, the new commander of the Madison Street precinct, took action against the basement poolrooms and hangouts of a similar nature.

"These joints," said Capt. Hodgins yesterday afternoon, "are the greatest breeding places of crime in my precinct, and I propose to clean them out—at least so far as keeping open Sunday goes. It isn't so bad the other days of the week because there are more people coming and going and the crooks don't have so good a chance to congregate and talk things over. But on Sunday crooks of all kinds gather, particularly burglars, compare notes on the work of the week past, and lay plans for new breaks. I believe also that the influence of these poolrooms is most bad upon the younger element, who hang out there and think it big to listen to stories of minor offenses and to talk to the men who are committing them."

The number of excise arrests in all boroughs yesterday totaled 101, as against 120 the previous Sunday.

Bridge Emergency Hospital's State.

The police on duty at the Manhattan end of the Brooklyn Bridge, are not unwilling to have a chance to show Gen. Greene the condition of the emergency hospital at this end of the bridge, should he happen to pass that way on one of his tours. The policemen on duty last night said that the room was unheated, that the window glass was broken, and that there was only a dirty old cot in it. Recently, it is said, a man was brought there to have his collar bone set, and that it was so cold that the attendant had to keep on the move to keep warm.

Dr. Parkhurst and the President.

The Rev. Dr. Parkhurst, at the close of the morning service yesterday at the Madison Square Presbyterian Church, was questioned regarding the letters sent by President Roosevelt to Police Captain Schmittberger and to ex-District Attorney Philbin, and he was asked if the criticisms of the President's action were inconsistent. "In ten words I could straighten the matter out so as to show that there was nothing inconsistent in the President's attitude," said he, "but I am holden so that I cannot speak those words. I would give a small mint to be able to speak freely, but at the present time I can say nothing."

Grip Among Tenderloin Police.

An epidemic of grip has afflicted the policemen of the Tenderloin precinct, and yesterday and last night there were twenty men absent on sick leave. Of the 128 patrolmen in the precinct, 112 have been ill at some time or other during the past week. Dr. Samuel Johnson, the police surgeon, says he attributes the unusual amount of sickness among the men to the long hours they now have and to the bad weather of the past week or ten days.

GUILTY OF MANSLAUGHTER.

Arthur L. Bishop, a Drummer, Convicted of Shooting Thomas I. Wilson of Charlotte, N. C.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Feb. 22.—At 3 o'clock this afternoon the jury in the case of Arthur L. Bishop, a shoe drummer, charged with the murder of Thomas I. Wilson, came into court and rendered a verdict of manslaughter. Bishop was in court and his wife was by his side. The courtroom was filled with people, including about fifty commercial travelers, who were here to spend Sunday. Immediately after the rendering of the verdict Bishop was remanded to jail. He will be brought before Judge Neal to-morrow morning for sentence.

The case was given to the jury at 11 o'clock Thursday night. On the first ballot the jury stood five for murder in the second degree, four for acquittal, two for manslaughter, and one undecided. The vote the jury finally hung on was nine for manslaughter and three for acquittal. The three broke over to-day, and an agreement was reached. The penalty for manslaughter is four months in jail as the minimum and twenty years in the penitentiary as the maximum. An appeal for a new trial is not considered probable unless counsel for the prisoner consider the sentence of the court excessive.

Bishop, who traveled for a New England shoe factory, killed Thomas I. Wilson in this city on Dec. 9 last. He had gone to Wilson's home, accompanied by Miss Lena Schultz and Miss Ada Wilson, daughter of Mr. Wilson. Wilson discovered the three in his parlor, drinking wine, and ordered Miss Schultz and Bishop to leave. Bishop wanted to parley, and Wilson endeavored to eject him, when he was shot and killed by Bishop. The latter fled and made his way to his home in Petersburg, Va., where he surrendered.

OIL PAINTINGS AT THE SALMAGUNDI CLUB.

Annual Exhibition Prior to the Sale for the Benefit of the Club.

The Salmagundi is a club, a large proportion of whose members are painters; in their pleasant quarters on West Twelfth Street they bring together several hundred paintings in all once a year, not forgetting to include work by other artists who may not be members, and then on a given evening they hold an auction of those pictures which have not been sold during the exhibition. Choosing some one who can keep the audience in good humor they manage to make these auctions amusing, and some who only come to laugh stay to—buy!

A goodly part of the proceeds of each picture goes into the treasury of the club, and the rest to the painter, so that while the latter helps to meet the outlay of the club, he does not entirely sacrifice his canvas for the benefit of the Salmagundi. A liberal buyer hitherto at these auctions has been Mr. Samuel T. Shaw, the giver of prizes to the Society of American Artists; indeed, he takes a paternal interest in this flourishing little club, which provides a home for many a struggling artist who has not yet "arrived," as they say in Paris.

Over a hundred paintings are contributed by club members and others; almost all are for sale, an exception being a good seated portrait of Mr. William C. B. Alexander by J. N. Marble; almost all have prices given on the catalogue, and these prices are not high. The costliest painting is "Destiny," by Charles Frederick Naegele, for which the sum of $1,000 is asked. The lowest figures are $80, for "Twilight Glow," by F. T. Hutchens, and $50, for "Autumnal Afterglow," by James P. Haney.

One, two, or three hundred dollars is the price asked for the great majority of canvases. Thursday next is the evening for the sale.

While a number of these pictures are dull, or show the beginner, there are many which are entirely acceptable to fastidious minds and some that will repay the connoisseur. A "Twilight," such as Parker Mann contributes, is offered at a ridiculous price if one considers the charm of its coloring, the dignity of its composition, the excellence of its brushwork. Similarly, the higher priced twilight landscape by Charles Warren Eaton, "In the Connecticut Hills," and the "Nocturne," by Frank De Haven, deserve larger sums than this catalogue shows if compared on their merits with certain paintings that go into the thousands of dollars. What a charming, true effect of nature is the landscape, "Rain at Arkville," by Charles W. McCord; what tender and veracious painting in "Evening on Long Island Shore," by Otto H. Armbruster! The "Moonlight, Westfield, Conn.," by Joseph H. Boston, is a more than common performance by a painter of figures. "Afternoon, Cape May," by Evelyn M. Bicknell, is beautiful in skywork and in the painting of the shallow waves that chase each other up the sands.

"The Pink Cloud," by Augustus M. Gerdes, is another delightful bit of sea and shore. "Sunset After a Storm," by Arthur T. Hill, is a fairly able performance, as also are "October," by E. Loyal Field; "Harmony in Red and Gold," by Albert L. Groll; "Black Ice," by Kenneth Crawford; "I Faraglioni, Capri," by George F. Of, Jr.; "The Shore Road at Ipswich," by A. A. Southwick; a highly varnished but impressive landscape with lowering clouds by Frank Russell Green, and a "Harbor Scene," with man-of-war in the distance, by Reynolds Beal.

Figure work does not predominate, but is present in plenty. Here is a personification of "The Brook," by Carroll Beckwith, a nude nymph half immersed in the foam among the rocks. In "Fairest of Woodland Nymphs" the painter, Warren B. Davis, does not take sufficient care to accentuate the nymph and shade down the human being. In "Moonrise at Sunset" Childe Hassam has the light tones and bright flower effects which he fancies, and introduces two nude female figures, bathers about to descend a grassy bank into the water. These figures are unreal enough to be creatures of the world of sprites, so far as flesh tones are concerned; their object in the landscape seems purely decorative. Unreal, but not intentionally so, is the young woman on the seashore, by John Henry Fry, in "The Bath." Here the flesh tones are poor, the lines graceful, the figure not well balanced on the left foot. If realism was meant it is singularly unsuccessful.

In "Bed Time," the study of a child in flowing nightgown before a fire in the hearth, is more ambitious than the artist, Edwin Burrage Child, can quite manage. "A Day Indoors," by William Verplanck Birney, shows a rather melancholy hunter in "pink"—seated on a sofa—a little bricky as to his coat. "To the Rescue," by William Ritschel, is a life-saving scene on the coast during a storm, the horses dragging the lifeboat on its car, done with somewhat theatrical vigorousness, the background a little too indefinite and unexplainable. "Day Dreams," by Paul King, is a pleasing low-toned study of a figure, a woman in a kimono, reclining; the color scheme recalls William M. Chase in his portraits of women. "Camp Fire," by Irving M. Couse, with its Indian in bright illumination; "Japanese Toilet," by F. Luis Mora, with its Caucasian Japs; "Ready for the Dance," by Herbert A. Levy, a radiant young ballet dancer such as we dream of and never see; "Raponzel," a scene from fairyland, by Arthur Woelfle, in which the hero climbs the tower by the long tresses of the imprisoned Princess, she meanwhile smiling, notwithstanding the queer drawing of her arms and shoulder—these are figure pieces good, bad, and indifferent. Very delightful is Edward Potthast's "The Last Rays," an old man in a rocking chair in a boathouse, a harbor with smooth water vibrant in many pearly, rosy notes of light, and a child seated to the left in the doorway looking westward. This is a very charming picture. But the noblest note is struck by Frederick Ballard Williams in "The Lovers," a group of two—a third would be indiscreet—standing together in a tragic attitude of those who defy fate. Exception may be taken to the drawing in these figures, but the sentiment is so true and strong that criticism becomes captious. It is easily the crowning work among the 115 paintings.

LONG VOYAGE, BAD WEATHER.

The Napolitan Prince Reaches Port After a Month's Sail — Other Boats Report Heavy Seas.

After a stormy passage of one month, during which she ran into gales and squalls and was buffeted about by gigantic head seas, the Prince liner Napolitan Prince from the Mediterranean got in yesterday morning. Capt. Adamson, who has been in the service of the Prince Line many years, said that he had never experienced such bad weather as he encountered on the way over. He had taken the south course, but said that the experience he had will cause him to return to his first love, the northern course, on the next passage he makes.

In the Mediterranean the Napolitan Prince encountered a series of westerly gales of almost hurricane force, accompanied by head seas of the highest kind. As a result of the battering the ship received, considerable damage was done to the bow fittings, the moldings being carried away leaving the bolt heads exposed which let the water in, and necessitated the liner putting into Gibraltar for repairs.

Luckily at Gibraltar the ship took on an extra 100 tons of coal, for when she arrived at New York she had just ten tons left. After leaving Gibraltar the Napolitan Prince, until Feb. 11, made her average speed, but after that date she encountered so many gales, squalls, and storms that approached hurricanes in strength that she had to on many occasions slow down to await the abatement of wind and sea. The great seas came aboard frequently, one especially big one doing considerable damage to the deck fitting and carrying overboard Lifeboat No. 5 on the starboard side.

When it is remembered that the normal speed of the liner is 300 knots a day, the kind of weather she encountered can be appreciated by referring to her log, which shows that on Feb. 16, 17, 18, and 19 her day's runs were 85, 35, 85, and 150. The ship did not bring any cabin passengers, but did bring several hundred in the steerage. That the steerage people were glad to get here goes without saying, and the Ellis Island people say that seldom a happier or more thankful lot has landed there for examination for admission to the United States.

The Atlantic Transport liner Minnetonka, as well as the Danish steamship Hekla, both of which arrived yesterday morning, like the Napolitan Prince, reported extreme weather as prevalent on the Atlantic. The Minnetonka did not land her passengers at the Atlantic Transport docks, because her berth was occupied by the Menominee, which sailed for London yesterday afternoon. Instead, they were taken off by the immigration sidewheeler Fletcher off Liberty Island and landed at the American Line piers.

THE PEOPLE BLAMED FOR TROLLEY WRECK

Newark Rector Preaches on the Cause of Lawless Conditions.

Day of Mourning and Memorial Service Observed—Italian Sand Employe at Fatal Crossing Arrested.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, Feb. 22.—In accordance with the proclamation of Mayor Doremus, the entire city to-day mourned its dead in last Thursday's grade crossing disaster. Promptly at 2 o'clock the church bells began tolling for over ten minutes, while the Sunday school services in nearly every church were changed to a meeting of prayer.

The Rev. E. A. Wasson, rector of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, in his sermon this morning, which was devoted entirely to the wreck, said:

"The will of God is not shown in the death of these children, for God did not take these children out of the world. They were thrown out of it by those responsible for the crime, and for the further reason that it did not please, but displeased Him.

"I shall not blame the motorman or the conductor. The former is in the hospital between life and death. The latter is in jail. Believe me, he is the only one that will ever go to jail in connection with this calamity, unless the motorman recovers sufficiently to stand confinement. If, on the other hand, the motorman should die, it will be in order to find him the guilty one, as he, being dead, cannot defend himself, and there is precious little chance that his employer, the trolley company, will defend him.

"How very convenient it has been proved in innumerable situations that dead men tell no tales."

In conclusion, after denouncing the complaisance of city officials and governing bodies in the city, county, and State for permitting conditions to exist that resulted in the calamity, and which he said still existed to threaten the lives and happiness of the public, Dr. Wasson said:

"The people are responsible for it all. They are not one whit better than the politician or the capitalist. The latter are but the symptoms. The disease itself is in the people. For the lawlessness, blood shedding, and robbery and oppression the people themselves are the ultimate cause.

"In this last tragedy it is the people who have shed the blood of their own children. It is proper for them to prosecute the guilty officials of corporations, but they ought to appoint a day of humiliation for themselves and prostrate themselves in the dust and smite their breasts and cry, 'By my fault! By my own fault! By my own most grievous fault!'"

Four victims of the wreck, Miss Rosebud Kohn, Miss Alma Ethel Loehnberg, Miss Ella Werpupp, and Evan J. Eastwood, were buried to-day. The funeral of Miss Jennie Estell McClelland, daughter of Thomas McClelland, who died of her injuries in the City Hospital Friday, will be held from the family home, 315 South Orange Avenue, to-morrow afternoon.

Of the injured, Miss Edith M. Fox of 114 Bank Street still lies in a comatose state, suffering from two fractured ribs, one of which penetrated the left lung, and a severe injury to her head. Motorman Patrick Brady has not recovered consciousness at the City Hospital, and there is practically no hope for his recovery. Oscar Barcliffe, engineer of the express train, is suffering in St. Michael's Hospital with a fractured skull, and Miss Margaret Cummerford is thought to be dying in the City Hospital.

Antonio Genezeso, an Italian, of 12 Cutler Street, whose duty it was to salt and sand the rails of trolley tracks at the Clifton Avenue crossing, was arrested last night and locked up in the county jail. He will be a witness before the Coroner's jury Friday. The Italian, according to General Manager David Young, has been in the employ of the traction company for several years, and has given satisfaction previously.

Another witness who has been summoned by Coroner Hellman is Charles J. Schultz, a printer, of 234 Orange Street, who was one of the witnesses to the accident, and examined the wreck. He claims to have found a portion of the sandbox of the car and there was no evidence of sand having been in it, or was there any sand upon the tracks.

Over $125,000 worth of claims against the trolley company have been placed in the hands of attorneys already.

Mayor Edward Kenny of East Newark is preparing a bill which will be presented to the State Legislature making it a State offense to carry passengers on the front platform of trolley cars.

ANOTHER WRECK AVERTED.

Trolley Repair Wagon Barely Stopped as an Express Dashed By.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—It developed last night that another accident, similar to that of Thursday, was narrowly averted at the Clifton Avenue crossing yesterday. According to a report made to Manager David Young by the Superintendent of the cross-town line, one of the company's repair wagons, containing a crew of five men, attempted to drive over the crossing, when a passenger train dashed by at a high rate of speed.

The driver, who declared that the gates were up, stopped his horse within a few feet of the train.

REAL ESTATE MAN OUTVOTED.

Cooper Union Audience Against His View of Tenement House Law—L. F. Post's Lecture.

After listening to a lecture by Louis F. Post of Chicago on "The Art of Making a Living," the People's Institute last evening adopted resolutions at Cooper Union voicing their opposition to proposed amendments against the Tenement House law. When the motion was being put to the audience by Director Charles Sprague Smith, a man in the rear of the house, subsequently discovered to be a real estate agent on the east side, interposed.

"I protest! I protest!" he shouted.

Asked to state his protest, the man said:

"I protest against the entire tenement house law. It is of such a nature as to drive poor people out of New York."

"I'll show you that there are not many of your opinion," replied Director Smith. "Those in favor of the resolutions read and opposed to the amendments of the present tenement house law please rise." Everybody in the house seemed to be on his feet.

"Those opposed to the resolution and in favor of the amendments pending in the Legislature please rise." Only the man who had protested was on his feet.

"Seventeen hundred to one," said Mr. Smith.

"The man who makes the living that he gets harms no one," said Mr. Post. "The man who makes a living by other men, be he capitalist or 'hobo,' is a menace to society, with apologies to the 'hobo.' Merely earning enough for food to keep soul and body together is not making a living. Man has other wants almost as keen—wants social, intellectual, and spiritual. I may be presumptuous, but I think he has the right to the gratification of the last three privileges I have mentioned.

"We hear much in these days about room at the top. Yes, from time to time there is room at the top—men die. What we want is more room at the bottom. And I think that's God's idea, too. There is a great deal of talk about competition in these days, and there are those who speak of abolishing it. Well, I think perhaps it may be abolished—when gravitation is abolished."

Skating on Verona Lake To-day.

Verona Lake, near Montclair, N. J., will be the scene this afternoon of the annual speed skating contests for the championship of America. The track will be one-third of a mile in circumference, in order to conform with the ideas of the Canadian entries. Harry Buermeyer will be the referee of the meet. Morris Wood is the local favorite for the trio of championships involved. "Bernie" McPartlan, an ex-champion, promises to be his strongest opponent. Sarony, Swan, McDonald, "Jack" McCullough of Winnipeg, "Johnny" Nilsson, the professional champion, and Peter Sinnirud are also entered. The competitions will start at 2:30 o'clock.

BOWLERS IN INDIANAPOLIS.

Likely to be a Compromise on the Loaded Ball Question.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—Delegates to the American Bowling Congress are arriving on every train. Fifteen hundred visitors are expected, and one-half that number is already here. Representatives of Louisville, Cleveland, and Milwaukee have been here all day to urge their claims for the next National congress. Chicago and New York bowlers came in this evening, the latter delegation being headed by Dr. Timm, Thomas Curtis, and Joseph Thum. Mayor Bookwalter, ex-Mayor Taggart, Mayor Grainger of Louisville, and Mayor Rose of Milwaukee held a conference this afternoon, which was attended by a number of the prominent bowlers. It was apparent that there is a spirit of compromise among the delegates, and it is believed there will be no split in the National organization.

The congress will meet to-morrow morning. The adoption of a constitution will be the first business. It is proposed to change the constitution to make the basis of representation by States instead of by tournaments, in order to recognize State organizations. As to the use of loaded balls, President Bookwalter says the decision to-morrow probably will be a compromise, allowing loaded balls, but limiting the weight to seventeen and one-half pounds. He said:

"We have legislation as to size. We will fix the weight. Wooden balls weighing from twelve to fifteen pounds have been weighted to twenty and twenty-two pounds. I think the result will be to allow any kind of wooden ball loaded, if desired, up to seventeen pounds. At the congress this week the loaded ball will have an advantage, as the pins are all new, but it will have the disadvantage from the fact that the pins are three pounds two ounces instead of three pounds four ounces."

The selection of officers and the place of the next convention will take place Thursday. Cleveland, Milwaukee, and Louisville are after the convention. Chicago wants Frank Pasdeloup elected President.

FAST WORK ON CUP YACHT.

Should Be Ready for Launching by the Middle of April.

Special to The New York Times.

BRISTOL, R. I., Feb. 22.—If the progress in the construction of the new cup defender is as rapid for the next few weeks as it has been recently, the yacht should be ready for launching by the middle of April. The underbody amidships lacks but little of being entirely plated and riveted. Some of the plates on the bilges have been carried out on the overhang, and from this it can be seen that the yacht's lines are very long and lean. The greater part of the riveters are now hurrying the work of fastening the tubular braces between the bilges and the deck beams.

Each day as the shape grows toward the full design, with the advanced condition of the plating, showing the curves and other shapes on the outline, there is not the least doubt that the craft will be long and lean, a veritable greyhound in appearance, with every feature brought out strong in the way of power and the point of being easily driven. The whole of the forward section suggests a wedge, so finely are the parts drawn out for an easy entrance into the water.

If Designer Herreshoff is pleased at the progress in these busy, driving times in the south shop he hardly shows it. He has a close supervision over nearly everything that is done for the new boat, and has no time to waste in words. He is the busiest man in the Herreshoff shops at this time, because not only does he look after the plans and drawings for the new boat, but several times each day he takes a view on deck and then down around the sides.

The mainmast for the craft is completed, and the work on the new mainboom has been begun in the north shop.

The keel of the schooner yacht for M. T. Plant, which was molded the past week, is now smoothed up on the sides and preparations are in order for the placing of the keelson. The boat will have a centreboard.

Nearly half of the new thirty-footers for New York yachtsmen are constructed and stored in the yard at Walker's Cove.

SPORTSMEN'S SHOW EVENTS.

Canoe Tilting Matches Will Begin To-day and Continue Throughout the Week.

An interesting feature of the Sportsmen's Show at the Madison Square Garden this week will be the tilting competition, or canoeing tournament, as it is sometimes called. This contest is between crews of two men, each in canoes. One man of each crew is the paddler, whose part in the contest is confined to the management of the canoe. The other is the spearman, who stands erect, armed with a fifteen-foot pole with a pad on the end and a wooden shield 20 inches in diameter. Upon him rests the burden of both attack and defense, as it is his duty to endeavor to capsize his opponent before his opponent may overturn him.

Each set of contestants is allowed five heats, and the winner of three heats qualifies for the next round, the loser withdrawing. Each series won counts 1 point and the prizes will be awarded according to the total number of points scored, all ties to be decided by additional contests. The prizes include paddling canoes, gold medals, canoe cushions, lights, paddles, compasses, fishing rods, axes, rifles, &c. A number of entries from local canoe clubs have been received and the first contests will be held this afternoon.

There will be two performances of "Hiawatha" to-day, also at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, and at 9 o'clock in the evening. A few exhibits, which had been delayed by snow blockades in the railroads, did not arrive in time to be placed upon exhibition Saturday, but these were unpacked and set up yesterday, so that to-day all will be in readiness for inspection.

The Maine and the Adirondack guides have novel camps at different ends of the Garden. There are about a dozen Rangeley men down for the show, and their exhibit consists of for the most part a magnificent collection of mounted trout, big lakers, and brook trout from the Rangeley and other districts. The Adirondack guides have an artistically constructed booth on the Twenty-seventh Street and Fourth Avenue corner. The guides in charge are from the Saranac and Tupper Lake region. They show a hunter's log camp, with bulks and racks for guns, trophies of water and woods, and rustic furniture.

The Canadian guides are represented for the first time at the Show. The camp is in charge of one guide, with some Indian and half-breed assistants. The Canadians will make snowshoes during the Show, and will also construct a birch bark canoe.

BOY PRIZEFIGHT RAIDED.

Two Lads in Ring Costume, Their Father, and Two Others Arrested by John L. Sullivan.

Detective John L. Sullivan raided a prizefight in the subcellar of Union Hall, 157 Bleecker Street, Saturday night about 12 o'clock, and with Policeman O'Neill surprised about one hundred men who were gathered about a roped space, where apparently a fight had just been pulled off. The contestants, two boys, were at the ring side. They wore green tights and boxing gloves.

The alleged manager, Louis Bricca of 32 Jones Street, and Charles Seiger, a boxer who recently had a twenty-round go with McFadden and who lives at 416 Jackson Street, Hoboken, were arrested.

The two lads in green tights were also arrested. They were Peter and James Pantolemio, brothers, twelve and eleven years of age, respectively, living at 420 Jones Street, Hoboken. Later in the night their father appeared, and Agent Pissaro of the Gerry Society, in whose custody the small boxers were placed, had him arrested. He gave his name as Pasquale, and said he was a laborer. The cause of his arrest was his alleged knowledge that his sons were to fight.

The cards advertising the entertainment, by which the detectives learned of the affair, stated that "Dr. Blank" would receive guests at 50 cents a head at 157 Bleecker Street and "something startling" would be in order.

In Jefferson Market Court yesterday morning the boys' father and the two alleged promoters of the fight were held in $500 bail each for examination Tuesday, while the boys were taken back to the Children's Society headquarters.

SMITH & MABLEY
7th Ave. Cor. 38th St. N.Y.
AGENTS FOR
The Panhard, C.G.V., Mors & Renault
Complete Foreign Supply & Repair Dept.

ECHO OF THE HORSE SHOW

The National Association's Side of the Ruritania Affair.

Correspondence of W. M. V. Hoffman and Veterinarians' Affidavit Issued in Form of Statement.

On Nov. 22, the closing day of the last National Horse Show at Madison Square Garden, the judges awarded first prize, in Class 15, for single roadsters, to the mare Ruritania, the property of E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia, and second prize to W. M. V. Hoffman's Vida Wilkes. Later on a controversy arose over the fact that Ruritania had been taken out of the show ring and brought in again, after being unharnessed, in order to prove her soundness. In order that the public may become aware of all the facts in the case and to show that no error was made by the National Horse Show Association nor by its veterinary surgeons the Directors of the National Horse Show Association have issued the following statement:

On the closing day of the November exhibition at the Madison Square Garden, Class 15 was in the ring subject to the decision of the judges. In this class Mr. Hoffman was an exhibitor. Also competing was the mare Ruritania, the property of Mr. E. T. Stotesbury of Philadelphia. This mare had won two blue ribbons during the week without protest and without any adverse decision regarding her soundness or report regarding her of any nature from the judges or veterinarians to the association. Upon her appearance on Saturday the judges and the veterinarians, as well as a member of the Board of Directors of the Horse Show Association, and who was in charge of the ring at the time, thought that the mare nodded slightly upon going around the turns, and that there was a possibility that she was not without lameness. As it is well known, however, that animals upon being exhibited in harness in the ring of Madison Square Garden, where the turns are necessarily short, especially if they should be long gaited or high-acting horses, frequently interfere, brush, or cuff themselves, and for a brief period give indications of lameness, the officials, recognising perfectly this fact, and with the entire approval of the veterinarians, preferred to withhold their final decision until the mare should have been shown without harness, and, consequently, with the consent of the Ring Committee, the mare was led from the ring, unharnessed, and brought back. Upon being led, the veterinarians, as well as the judges, pronounced the animal sound, and the ribbon was accordingly bestowed upon her.

While it is unusual to permit an animal to leave the ring for the purpose of unharnessing, it was done in this case with the entire sanction of the authorities, and was in no way prejudicial to the claim of the mare to still compete for the prize in her class.

There has been no dispute or difference of opinion on the part of any of the persons who have come before the board, including the veterinarians, as to the above statement of facts.

The above finding of facts by the Board of Directors of the National Horse Show Association, after calling before them the three veterinary surgeons, was handed to Mr. Hoffman with the accompanying affidavit, and an opportunity was afforded him to reply. Below will be found the affidavit of the veterinarians as well as Mr. Hoffman's response:

VETERINARY AFFIDAVIT.

We, the undersigned, veterinary surgeons who were employed by the National Horse Show Association at their exhibition in November, 1902, make the following affidavit:

We were present on duty when Class 15 was judged on Nov. 22, and saw the mare Ruritania, who competed in that class. While in harness the mare gave evidence of what we thought might be lameness, but when appearing before us without harness we unanimously passed her as sound, and so informed the judges and Mr. Hitchcock. Some weeks subsequently Mr. W. M. V. Hoffman approached us separately and requested that we should give him a certificate regarding the appearance of the mare while in harness, stating that only that portion of the subject was under discussion and that he held the authority of the Horse Show Association for his request. Believing that Mr. Hoffman was acting with authority and in good faith, we signed the statement he afterward published.

WILLIAM SHEPPARD,
THOMAS G. SHERWOOD,
J. E. RYDER.

Sworn to before me this 10th day of February, 1903.
JAMES C. YOUNG,
Notary Public, New York County, No. 1.

New York, Feb. 13, 1903.

National Horse Show Association of America, Limited,
16 East 23d Street, New York.

Dear Sirs: I beg to acknowledge the receipt of Mr. Hyde's letter, with its inclosures. The affidavit of the veterinarians is of course in direct conflict with the statement that they signed for me.

My previous letter of Dec. 29, 1902, was predicated upon that statement, and that statement only, and such statement was signed by the three veterinarians at different times. This statement consisted of only a few lines, and it seems incredible that there could possibly have been any misrepresentation, in view of the fact that each one of the veterinarians signed it at a different time. I certainly could not have misrepresented anything as to any authority which I possessed, because those three veterinarians being employed by the association, certainly knew where that authority was lodged.

In view of information that has just reached me concerning my correspondence with you, I hasten to write you and offer this letter as an apology.

At a personal interview with one of your board, previous to the publishing of correspondence, I thought that I had mentioned the fact that the letters might be given out for publication. I now find that I was in error in this regard and that that member of the board was entirely surprised to find that the publication had taken place.

Looking at this matter now from the standpoint of the National Horse Show Association, even if it had been fully understood that the letters might be published, I acknowledge that it was the wrong course for me to pursue, and I feel that it is due from me to apologise to the board for the course that I have followed in allowing the letters to leave my hands and for the subsequent annoyance it has caused the board.

In making this apology I wish to distinctly and frankly state that I have never for one moment doubted the honesty and integrity of any of the members of the Ring Committee, or of the board, and if anything in my letters can be so construed, I am very sorry, as in this whole matter I simply thought that they had unconsciously overlooked one of the rules, which seemed to me at the time applicable to the situation.

I have no enmity of any kind to any member of this board, and this apology is meant in the truest spirit to them, individually and collectively.

I wish also to add that it is my great desire that the pleasant relations that have always existed between me and the association and its individual members may continue, and if I have done anything in this matter that can be criticised I am most willing to apologise for such action.

In closing I wish to say that it is understood that you are at perfect liberty (if in your judgment it seems advisable) to publish the whole or any part of what I have written above.

Yours with great respect,
W. M. V. HOFFMAN.

Seventh Regiment Rifle Club Shoot.

The third competition of the Halsted Trophy match between members of the Seventh Regiment Rifle Club was finished at the armory on Friday night. The scores were as follows:

Company.	200 Yds.	500 Yds.	Total.	Previous Score.	Grand Total.
A	109	128	237	487	742
B	126	136	264	493	757
C	121	140	261	520	781
D	125	141	266	510	776
E	119	129	248	501	749
F	116	130	246	517	763
G	124	137	261	516	777
H	121	131	252	495	747
I	129	133	262	501	763
K	121	127	248	520	768

Qualified as Experts.—Capt. R. McLean, Company K; Sergt. A. E. Wells, Company E; Sergt. E. P. Fowler, Company B; Private W. H. Palmer, Jr., Company G, and Private W. W. Taylor, Company K.

Qualified as Sharpshooters.—Sergt. W. A. O'Connor, Company I; Sergt. G. H. Fraser, Company B; Corp. E. E. Sanborn, Company D; Private H. W. Wilson, Company D; Private T. H. Clarkson, Company B, and Private A. S. Christy, Company G.

Sudden Death of a Sculptor.

Herman Lindenberger, a sculptor, who lived at 17 Prospect Street, Long Island City, came to Manhattan last evening with Mrs. Lindenberger and their son, Erich, to attend a performance in the Irving Place Theatre. At the door of the theatre he complained of illness, and he went to the dining room of the Irving Place Hotel. Soon afterward he died of apoplexy.

"Another Important Art Event."
The American Art Galleries
Madison Square South, New York.
Free View Day and Evening
Valuable Pictures
By Masters of the Early English, Dutch, Flemish, French and Other Schools,
Belonging to
Mr. J. D. Ichenhaüser,
To be Sold at Unrestricted Public Sale
At Mendelssohn Hall
On THURSDAY and FRIDAY Evenings next, FEBRUARY 26th and 27th, at 8:30 o'Clock.
An Illustrated Catalogue containing 57 illustrations, Edition limited to 200 copies, will be forwarded on receipt of price, $10.
The Sale Will Be Conducted by Thomas E. Kirby of
THE AMERICAN ART ASSOCIATION, MANAGERS,
6 East 23d Street, Madison Square South.

Franklin Simon & Co.
Invite an Inspection of Their
Boys' Clothing Order Department,
(THIRD FLOOR,)
which is in charge of expert cutters and first class tailors and will make to measure.
SAILOR, RUSSIAN and NORFOLK WASHABLE SUITS; exclusive models, made of English and French Cottons and Linens in endless variety,
At $5.00 and $6.00.
SAILOR and RUSSIAN SUITS of English Clay Serges or Cheviots; also Scotch Tweeds, 3 to 12 years,
At $7.50 and $12.50.
NORFOLK SUITS of English Cheviots and Scotch Homespuns, 7 to 16 years,
At $9.75 and $13.50.
TOP COATS and REEFERS,
At $8.00, $12.00 and $15.00.
FIFTH AVENUE, 37th & 38th Sts.

A LAUNDRY TRUST ROW

Steam Men Raise Prices and Hand Men Revolt.

Say They Will Fight, but Their Secretary Admits the Public May Have to Pay in the End.

A big laundry fight has started in this city between the steam laundries and the hand laundries. The steam laundries, on the plea that they have not been paying expenses, have raised the prices of all work to the hand laundries, and the hand laundrymen have raised the prices to the people. Collars and cuffs were 1½ cents, and are now 2 cents; shirts were 8 and 9 cents, and are now 10 cents, and "family work," as it is called, or flannel and woolen goods of usual wear and household stuffs, are 8 cents, when they used to be 5 and 6 cents.

At a big mass meeting of hand laundrymen, held in Harlem Terrace Hall, 210 East One Hundred and Fourth Street, yesterday, the members of the New York Hand Laundrymen's Protective Association put themselves on record as declaring they will fight the steam laundrymen to the end, and if necessary form a co-operative fund and erect a steam plant of their own. They claim to have a Wall Street backer with $125,000 to put into the work.

The hand laundrymen in the city number about 2,000, and it is expected by those who have formed the association that every one of them will join, as all, it is claimed, feel bitter about the raise in prices.

Up to recently the steam laundries were unorganized. Now they form the New York Steam Laundrymen's Association, and it is said fifty-four laundries have joined and none in the city is out of it.

Secretary B. W. Dittrich of the Hand Laundrymen's Association said last night: "A committee from the Steam Laundrymen's Association which attended our meeting this afternoon told us we may expect to see a two-and-one-half-cent collar in New York very soon. They say they are going to raise prices higher than ever and that we can get it out of our customers easily. Our customers will leave us if we raise prices again and go to the Chinese. We are going to fight, though.

"The steam men were making money out of us, and are now making fortunes. They make $400 and $500 a week more on these new prices. We can't stop them. We have no machinery or money. They are worse than any trust I ever saw. Now they make us stay with the laundry we have always been with—dividing up the victims and territory, you see. If we don't like the work the way it is done by the steam laundry to which we send our goods we cannot leave, as the others won't wash and starch our goods. They have an agreement not to take it. If a hand laundryman did that before, as he often did, a hand laundry would often be started alongside him and prices cut 2 and 3 cents to kill him and drive him out of business."

"If you hand laundrymen have only your own small businesses and no capital, and can only meet this raise by charging your customers more, the people will have to pay in the end?" Mr. Dittrich was asked.

"It looks like it," he replied.

RUSSIA'S ACTIVITY IN PERSIA.

ST. PETERSBURG, Feb. 22.—A Government circular to the press forbids mention of the participation of the Russian Government and its local agents in the construction of highways in Persia.

"Collection of an Amateur."
American Art Galleries
MADISON SQUARE SOUTH, NEW YORK.
FREE VIEW DAY AND EVENING.
9 A. M. until 6 P. M. — 8 P. M. until 10 P. M.
A Choice and Interesting Collection of
Antique Chinese Porcelains, Jades, Snuff Bottles, Japanese Lacquers, Metal Work, Ivory Carvings, and Other Rare Objects,
The Private Collection of
Mr. Frederick W. Hunter
of this city
To be sold at unrestricted public sale
On the Afternoons of THURSDAY, FRIDAY and SATURDAY NEXT, February 26th, 27th and 28th, at three o'clock.
THE SALE WILL BE CONDUCTED BY THOMAS E. KIRBY of the
American Art Association, Managers,
6 East 23d St., Madison Sq. South.

NEW SUBMARINE TORPEDO BOAT.

The submarine torpedo boat Protector, which is a new type of her class, is at City Island, being made ready for a series of trials to test her capabilities, that will be held in the near future, probably at Washington. The vessel is being completely overhauled, and when in first-class condition will be turned over to the board of naval officers who will have charge of the tests.

The Protector was built at Bridgeport, by Simon Lake, the inventor as well as the owner of the craft. She is designed for harbor defense, is built of steel, is 60 feet long, 11 feet wide, and draws 12 feet of water. Her tonnage is about 200. She is fitted with two wheels, which it is said will enable her to travel along the bottom of the sea. The motive power is electricity when submerged, and gasoline when cruising awash.

The Protector has two torpedo tubes, one forward and the other aft. She also has an opening in her bow, through which divers can leave the boat and cut cables or mine connections. On a recent surface run with a crew of eight men and nine passengers the Protector attained a speed of twelve knots.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

TOLEDO, Ohio, Feb. 22.—The Hotel Deveaux, corner of St. Clair and Jefferson Streets, was almost destroyed by fire this evening. Loss, $60,000, with $50,000 insurance.

SLOW WORK ON WARSHIPS

Vessels from 13 to 30 Months Behind Contract Times.

Explanation of the Delays Furnished the President by Rear Admiral Bowles—Seven Causes Assigned.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Delay in the completion of war vessels by contractors was made the subject of inquiry by the Navy Department by direction of the President. A week ago the President, in a communication to Secretary Moody, asked for information in regard to the delay in building vessels for the navy, and the latter called on Rear Admiral Bowles to supply the desired facts. Admiral Bowles, who is Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair, made a comprehensive report, which points out and discusses in detail the principal causes that have contributed to the delay. He names seven causes, as follows:

Inadequate plans.
Changes in the disposition of armor or armament, or in the details of the designs after award of contract.
Delays in delivery of armor and ordnance.
Delays due to Government inspection.
Slowness of delivery of steel and other structural materials by sub-contractors.
Inadequate facilities or insufficient ability in the contractors' technical staff.
Inadequate supply of skilled workmen.

Admiral Bowles in discussing these causes says that in the past the desire to award contracts as soon as possible after the act authorizing construction led to haste in the preparation of contract plans, in which many matters were left for consideration after the award of contracts. He believes that in the design of the vessels recently authorized and contracted for details were considered so thoroughly that the work can be prosecuted with greater rapidity than has been the case in the past.

Inadequate plans have been more or less responsible for changes in armor and armament. Contracts have contained clauses by which changes could be made within six months without increased compensation to contractors. Under this system batteries have been increased, vessels lengthened, turrets changed, &c. Admiral Bowles says such delays may be diminished greatly by refusal to adopt experimental propositions for incorporation into designs which have been properly elaborated, and suggests that changes of importance should be made only when it is clear such changes would add to the fighting qualities of the vessel.

Delays in the delivery of armor and ordnance have been frequent, and have been due largely to the discovery of improved methods of manufacture of armor and to controversies that have grown out of the refusal of Congress to authorize the building of vessels until contractors for armor acceded to certain demands as to maximum price.

The delivery of ordnance has been a constant source of delay, and the delivery of ordnance to the vessels now building is likely to become a very serious matter. With seven battleships, eight armored cruisers, and three protected cruisers of large size building, a large quantity of ordnance will be required within a short interval.

Admiral Bowles furnishes a list of the vessels now building and the progress made with them.

There are nine battleships under contract, of which seven are behind contract time from thirteen to thirty months. The building of the Connecticut and Louisiana was recently begun, the former at the New York Navy Yard, and the latter at Newport News. The Ohio, which is being built by the Union Iron Works at San Francisco, is thirty months behind contract time. The Missouri and Virginia, building at Newport News, are behind twenty-one and fifteen months respectively. The Nebraska, building by Moran Brothers' Company, is fifteen months behind. The Georgia, at the Bath Iron Works, is sixteen months behind. The New Jersey and Rhode Island, at the works of the Fore River Ship and Engine Company, are each thirteen months behind.

There are six armored cruisers under contract. Two of them, the Pennsylvania and the Colorado, are being built by the Cramps and on each there is a delay of seven months. The Union Works is building the California and the South Dakota, and are behind sixteen months on each. The West Virginia and Maryland are building at Newport News, and each is eight months behind. The Bath Iron Works are building the monitor Nevada, and is twenty-two months behind time. The Florida, which is being built by Lewis Nixon, is twenty-four months behind.

In the smaller yards, where are being built torpedo boat destroyers, torpedo boats, and sub-marine torpedo boats, the delays run from fifteen to forty-eight months.

MR. SMOOT IN WASHINGTON.

Will Be There So Long as There Is a Possibility of an Extra Session—Does Not Fear Contest.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—Reed Smoot, Senator-elect from Utah, arrived here last night, and will remain in Washington or its vicinity until after March 4, in order to be here in the event of an extra session of the Senate being called by the President.

He is forty-two years of age and a man of striking appearance, being over 6 feet in height. He has a genial and good-humored manner, and in conversation impresses one as a man of force and intellect. Born in Utah, he went to work when fourteen years of age in the Provost Woolen Mills. Six years later he became Superintendent of the concern, and has remained at its head ever since. He is also a Director in the Deseret National Bank, the largest banking institution in the State, and Vice President of the Grand Central, a gold-producing mine.

With regard to his admission to the Senate Mr. Smoot said: "I am not borrowing trouble, and any prospective fight against my admission is not causing me anxiety. I am here as the choice of the citizens of Utah, and, as I hold a perfectly clear title to a seat in the Senate, I have not the least doubt of admission to that body."

James H. Anderson, Chairman of the Republican State Committee of Utah, accompanied Mr. Smoot. Mr. Anderson is an enthusiastic advocate of the Senator-elect, and declares that he is respected in Utah by the people, regardless of religious creeds or political associations.

"Mr. Smoot was elected, not through Church influence or at the dictation of the Church," said Mr. Anderson, "but on his own merit and because he was the overwhelming choice of the Republicans of Utah, Mormon and non-Mormon alike. Republican sentiment was arrayed almost solidly in his behalf, for he has been for years one of the leaders of Republicanism in our State, and to-day is the idol of the young and progressive element of the party.

"His position in the Mormon Church, instead of helping him in the campaign, rather worked adversely, because of the strong prejudice of some anti-Church people. But his followers met the issue squarely, saying that a man's religious beliefs or his Church position were not a bar to his Americanism, and that so long as he was a patriotic citizen who obeyed the laws it mattered not whether he was a Mormon, a Catholic, or a Presbyterian. Four years ago Mr. Smoot received the unanimous vote of the Republican members of the Legislature of Utah for the office of United States Senator. That was a year before he was selected, or even thought of, as an Apostle.

"He was generally talked of for Governor of the State in the ante-election discussions of 1899 and 1900, and in the latter year he could have been elected Governor had he been willing to accept the nomination. In the contest of 1902 his candidacy for the Senate was debated in the Republican primaries and conventions in every legislative district in the State, and he was the choice of the voters by an overwhelming majority, including the non-Mormons. In the Legislature he was supported by more than two-thirds of the members, receiving 46 out of the 62 votes cast.

"The prevailing sentiment in Utah, independent of party or creed, is that Mr. Smoot ought to and will be seated in the Senate of the United States without delay. He is honored by his own people, and was chosen by them of their own free will. He is not a polygamist. His life is an open book, and there is not a blot on his record of the least valid objection to his being admitted into the Senate. As a type of intelligent and patriotic American manhood, the people of Utah are proud of him and believe that in the Senate he will make a career honorable to his State and the Nation."

House's Tribute to Dead Members.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The House held a session to-day to pay tribute to the memories of three deceased members, Representative Tongue of Oregon, Representative Rumple of Iowa, and Representative Moody of North Carolina. Mr. Moody of Oregon presided in the absence of Speaker Henderson.

THE LOTTERY LAW CASES.

It Is Believed the United States Supreme Court Will Hand Down Its Decision To-day.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—It is generally believed that the decision of the United States Supreme Court in the lottery cases will be handed down to-morrow. The cases to be decided are known as Champion vs. Ames and Francis vs. The United States. In their ultimate disposition they may involve important constitutional questions relative to the nature of inter-State commerce and the extent of the Federal power over it.

They arise under the act of March 2, 1895, which forbids any person from "causing to be carried from one State to another in the United States any lottery tickets or advertisements." In the first of the two cases Champion was arrested in the Northern District of Illinois and held for removal to the Northern District of Texas, where he was indicted for a conspiracy to violate this act of Congress, and in the latter case the parties have been convicted in the District Court for the Southern District of Ohio of a similar violation. The Francis case involves the transit of a man carrying a lottery ticket from Newport, Ky., to Cincinnati, Ohio, across an inter-State bridge, and the Champion case involves the carriage, for hire, of a box of lottery tickets by an express company through the instrumentality of a railroad.

In both cases the defendants contest the constitutionality of the act of Congress referred to, on the theory that the power to "regulate commerce" does not justify such legislation. The case has been under consideration by the Supreme Court since Feb. 27, 1901, when it was first argued. A reargument was ordered April 29, 1901, and it took place Oct. 16, 1901. Subsequently Mr. Justice Gray retired from the bench, and on Nov. 10, 1902, a third argument was ordered by the court, which took place on Dec. 15, 1902.

The appellants base their appeal on the ground that a lottery ticket is not an article of commerce and that, therefore, the carriage of a lottery ticket from State to State is not inter-State commerce. They further contend that even if such carriage be commerce, yet the power to "regulate commerce" does not justify its absolute and indefinite prohibition.

The Government contends that, as lottery tickets have been customarily the subject of purchase and sale, they are articles of commerce, but even if they are to be regarded as divested of commercial character by reason of adverse legislation, their carriage from State to State, either by a common carrier or by an individual, is commerce, inasmuch as the transportation of men or freight is not only an incident of commerce, but is commerce itself. It argues, on the authority of Gibbons vs. Ogden and numerous other cases referred to in its brief, that commerce is a term of much broader meaning than mere traffic or the "exchange of goods." Following the definition of Chief Justice Marshall, in the case referred to, the Government defines commerce as such intercourse between nations and nations, or States and States, as results from the transit of individuals, the carriage of persons or property, or the transmission of intelligence.

With reference to the extent of the Federal power over commerce the Government contends that the right to "regulate" includes the right to "prohibit" commerce in a given article, and it supports this contention not merely by other clauses of the Constitution, but also by historical evidence that the so-called "regulations of trade" which were known to the framers of the Constitution were in many instances absolute prohibitions of commerce in a given article.

The nature of commerce, therefore, under the Constitution, and the extent of the Federal power under the commerce clause seem to be involved in these cases, and may be the subject of an important decision by the Supreme Court unless it shall dispose of the cases upon other and minor grounds.

LADRONES NEAR MANILA.

Force Under Gen. San Miguel Active in Rizal Province—Said to Comprise 300 Men.

MANILA, Feb. 22.—A force of insurgent ladrones, under Gen. San Miguel, reappeared in Rizal Province yesterday. They avoided an engagement with the main force to the south, but captured three small detachments of constabulary. The enemy surrounded the towns of Cainta and Taytay, eleven miles east of Manila, Saturday, and captured thirty scouts and ten men of the constabulary, whom they disarmed and set free.

To-day Inspector McIlvaine, at the head of ten members of the constabulary, was surprised and captured near Montalban, sixteen miles northeast of Manila. The ladrones promised to release them if they would surrender their arms. While they were conferring on this point McIlvaine made a dash for liberty, and he and all the constabulary effected their escape.

When the news of the reappearance of Gen. San Miguel's force reached Manila, reinforcements of scouts and constabulary were hurried into the Rizal Province. Gen. Allen and Col. Scott went to Antipolo and assumed command of the forces there. They met with small detachments of the enemy, and a few skirmishes took place. They were, however, unable to locate the main body of ladrones. Gen. Allen and Col. Scott are continuing the pursuit.

It is said that Gen. San Miguel's force consists of 300 men, armed and uniformed. The zone of ladrone activity extends from Caloocan, four miles north of Manila, eastward to the mountains of Rizal, and skirting the northern limits of Manila.

According to news from Albay, Luzon, a force of ladrones attacked on Friday a small detachment of constabulary. The constabulary retreated, but killed eleven of the enemy. Two of the constabulary were killed.

Monument to Gen. Lawton Unveiled.

MANILA, Feb. 22.—Two hundred troops and hundreds of veterans participated to-day in the unveiling of a monument marking the spot where Gen. Lawton was killed at San Mateo. Gen. Davis and others made speeches eulogizing Gen. Lawton.

Commissioner Ide Coming Home.

MANILA, Feb. 22.—Commissioner Henry C. Ide will sail for home next Tuesday on an extended vacation, owing to bad health. He will visit California, Vermont, and Washington.

NEEDS OF AN INSTITUTION.

Larger Structure Planned for the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society—Conditional Gift of $75,000.

More than $1,000 was subscribed by the friends and patrons of the Hebrew Sheltering Guardian Society at the annual reception yesterday afternoon in the institution building at One Hundred and Fiftieth Street and Broadway. Several thousand invitations had been issued for the affair. The kindergarten class of sixty pupils appeared in exercises, with patriotic songs, and a parody on a Shakespearean play was presented by several of the older boys. After the entertainment the buildings, which shelter 700 children, were thrown open for inspection.

President Samuel D. Levy, in his address of welcome, spoke of the pressing need of additional room. He said that the institution had long outgrown its present quarters, and urged the public to aid in raising the $55,000 needed to make up $75,000 in order that the $75,000 conditional gift offered by the children of the late Leonard Lewisohn might be secured. It is President Levy's plan to erect a structure to cost $150,000.

Homing Pigeon Drops Exhausted.

A homing pigeon dropped exhausted on a North German Lloyd line pier in Hoboken yesterday afternoon. The bird was rescued by a clerk and taken home. To one of its legs was the aluminium capsule. It is marked "F. B." No number appears. The finder refuses to open the capsule.

PARTY OFF FOR ALASKA

Expedition Sets Out for Unexplored River Region.

Col. Iles, Who Leads the Venture, Plans to Survey Copper Deposits at the Head of the Tanana and White Rivers.

Col. Alfred B. Iles, representing a New York syndicate, left yesterday for Alaska, where he will head an expedition, said to be the largest ever organized, to explore the copper deposits at the head of the Tanana and White Rivers. After the caravan is well under way and warm weather greets the explorers much of the abundant supplies will be cached at different points.

Col. Iles returned recently from a similar exploration, and has been resting to effect a cure of injuries sustained, one of these being a broken leg in an accident while fording the Nabesna River.

Speaking of his trip last year, Col. Iles said it was strange how little the general public was acquainted with conditions in Alaska. He strongly condemned the promiscuous advertising to induce agriculturists to visit the Territory with the idea of settling there, and predicted that the time would never come when grain and grass would mature in Alaska. While each will grow rapidly in hot weather, the former will not average more than three pounds to the bushel, while the latter gets very rank.

Col. Iles had many interesting experiences with the native Indians. Some of these, notably the Chilkats, possess a secret of tempering copper to the hardness of steel, but they jealously guard their secret despite tempting offers to divulge it. Col. Iles is satisfied that there are large mineral deposits in the country about the Tanana. At the headwaters of that river it forks into two large streams which are known as the Nabesna, or west fork, and the Chisana. The Nabesna is very low and easily crossed, and there are indications of minerals on all sides.

On the further side of a range of hills after crossing the Chisana a beautiful valley was found, in which mountain sheep, grizzlies, and other game were abundant, and his party had no lack of fresh meat. While the expedition encountered many Indian villages, they found no traces of white men.

Col. Iles and his party crossed the great Tanana Glacier, which is fifty-seven miles long and five miles wide, and there found a column of ice 150 feet high. His expedition, while it covered about 330 miles only in a direct line, was forced to travel more than 1,000 miles to do so, by reason of the circuitous routes necessary to be taken.

The native Indians, Col. Iles says, seem to know very little about the Tanana country. The land is very swampy, and there is hardly dry ground enough for a comfortable camp. Wood is very scarce, but hornets and mosquitos are very abundant and aggressive. The Indians fish and hunt, and will gladly part with fish and throw in a dozen ptarmigan for two cups of flour or a pot of beans.

On one occasion the party became enmeshed in a mud glacier, and were carried more than 1,000 feet in a sea of mud, losing some of their horses and much of their supplies. In the White River country large forests were found, and in some of these were many trees rising to a great height and with trunks ranging from eighteen inches to three feet in diameter. It is a great country for game, teeming with caribou, bears, black foxes, pheasants, and ptarmigan.

Col. Iles was not at all surprised to learn that the plan to build a railroad from Valdez to Eagle City had been temporarily abandoned. While its construction would open up a country of great possibilities, its cost would be not less than $10,000,000, and as there is an annual tax of $100 for each mile of railroad this would mean an annual outlay of $45,000 for the 450 miles. When the road is built, if ever, he is confident there will be a great influx of miners.

Col. Iles expects his party will pass at least six months this year in the practically unexplored regions of Alaska.

FIRST AVENUE TENANTS RESCUED AT A FIRE.

Aged Woman and a Girl, Injured and Unconscious, Carried by a Policeman Down a Fire Escape.

Policeman James Pearce of the East Thirty-fifth Street Station saved at least two persons from death in an early morning fire yesterday at 568 First Avenue, in which three were burned seriously and two others injured slightly. The fire was in the top story of an old rookery in which many families lived, and was extinguished before it could spread to the stories below. Pearce was the first to enter the building, and he helped several of the tenants to the street. Two women who are among the injured tried to go back into their rooms to rescue property, and they were overcome. Pearce re-entered the building, climbing up a fire escape, and dragged them unconscious to the sidewalk.

The injured are:

LENOX, LIZZIE, thirteen years of age; burned about the hands and face; taken to Bellevue Hospital; not likely to recover.

LENOX, JOHN, forty-five years of age; father of Lizzie; face and body severely burned; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

LENOX, ANNIE, sixty-five years of age, mother of John Lenox; burned about face and body; taken to Bellevue Hospital.

MONAHAN, Mrs. MARY, burned slightly about the hands and neck.

LEWIS, BERNARD, hands burned slightly.

The house has been occupied by Mrs. Jesse Lewis, as lessee, who sublet furnished rooms. In the top story lived Mrs. Mary Monahan, her daughter, Rose, and her son, William. Mrs. Hattie Hallman occupied the front room in the top story, and the Lenox family had rooms across the hall. The story below was used by Mrs. Lewis.

The belief is that the fire started in the rear of the Monahan rooms. It was discovered by Mrs. Hallman on her return from a dance at 3 o'clock. She aroused the Monahan apartments, and then went to the front windows and screamed. Policeman Pearce, hearing the woman's cries, sent out an alarm and then entered the house and assisted some of the tenants to the street.

In the top hallway he found the Monahans huddled together and confused in the smoke. He dragged them down stairs, and entered again to look for the Lenox family, whom he found in the front of a hallway too frightened to save themselves. Pearce seized John Lenox, who seemed to be the most dazed, and called upon the others to follow him, but they did not do so. When he reached the street the lower door slammed shut and was caught by a spring lock.

Then Pearce ascended the fire escape to the top story again and entered the burning apartments where Mrs. Lenox and her granddaughter, Lizzie, were unconscious. He tore off their burning clothing and shouted from the window for some one to call an ambulance, finally rescuing them by way of the fire escape. By that time the firemen had reached the scene, and after a short time they had the fire under control. The property loss was estimated at $1,500.

SNAKE'S WOUND DRESSED.

Mr. Cobra's Head Held with a Forked Stick During the Operation.

The cobra de capello, one of the most deadly and dangerous snakes in the reptile house at the Bronx Zoological Park, which underwent a delicate operation for an abscess of the jaw last week, had his wound dressed by Curator Ditmars and Keeper Snyder yesterday. Mr. Cobra, who has not been in the best of humor since his jaw was swathed in bandages like a boy with a toothache, and who inflated his hood on the slightest provocation, was cornered yesterday after a little manoeuvring on the part of the keepers.

His head was held to the floor with a forked stick until Keeper Snyder got a firm grip on his head and then the work of redressing the wound was begun. At times Mr. Cobra objected seriously to having his skin scraped, but he was held in a firm grip and was obliged to submit, so that the operation was concluded without accident.

In All Kinds Of Homes

and in all kinds of weather, coughs and colds lurk in the atmosphere at this season. Keep a bottle of Hale's Honey of Horehound and Tar on hand. It cures colds. All druggists sell it.

Pike's Toothache Drops cure in one minute.

"PSEUDO-ANGLO-SAXOMANIA."

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We all know those lovable Frenchman who, after a six weeks' visit to this our beloved country, rush into print, in order to acquaint the world with their "first impressions." They, confessedly and naturally, have very little intimate knowledge of the subject they are discoursing about, yet most of their books are good reading and highly beneficial to the American reader, because they will teach him how the Yankee and the Yankee country appear to the more or less prejudiced eye of the benighted foreigner.

In one of these books, which I happened to get hold of some time ago, the author gives us his experiences in New England society circles. He relates how he was expected to admire all the greater and lesser luminaries of New Englanddom, how it was pointed out to him that every step that had led this wonderful country toward its advanced position among the nations of the world had been taken under the guidance of New England, and how his hosts proved to him beyond doubt that these United States, from Portland, Me., to Portland, Ore., and from the lakes to the Gulf would still be a howling wilderness had not providentially the Mayflower reached these shores, with her full cargo of morality, exalted intellect, &c.

After listening politely to this never-ceasing flow of praise, our Frenchman confesses himself deeply impressed with the infinitude of New England goodness and New England wisdom, but cannot help remarking very aptly: "My good breeding forbids me to doubt my host's words; surely these New Englanders are the brains and the sinews and the everything of this continent—yes, of the world—but they should not talk of it quite so much!"

This "talking of it so much" jarred upon the French gentleman's delicate nerves—and have not many of us experienced a similar feeling whenever we have read or heard—and we lately have been compelled to read and hear of it, a great deal of it, every day of the year—about the proud doings and brave achievements of the Anglo-Saxon race?

We shrug our shoulders at the individual boasting of his deeds, or making complimentary speech to himself about his own wonderfulness, and we call him a "cad." But as soon as the individual is merged into the multitude, the citizen in the nation, we are extremely tolerant of caddishness and very liable to become caddish ourselves.

This, nowadays, is called patriotism—save the mark! A peculiar brand of patriotism indeed, that finds utterance only in self-praise, that is stubborn in its inability to appreciate the good in other civilizations and in its hatred of everything that is not in accordance with its own narrow ideas of life!

It is true, this epidemic of modern, so-called patriotism is by no means confined to those parts of the world where Anglo-Saxondom predominates; the extreme Nationalists in France and the Pan-German party in Germany show symptoms that appear to be just as unlovely and as dangerous to peace and goodwill among men. But to a calm observer it seems as if neither the French Nationalists nor the ultra-patriotic Pan-Germans have, at least at the present time, much influence in the counsels of their respective nations. They both perform a great deal of noisy barking, but fortunately have very little power to bite. Besides, common sense tells us to let other peoples do the sweeping before their own doors.

The evil that confronts us in our country is of comparatively recent origin and of foreign importation. It is entirely different from the ancient, homebred "spreadeagleism." Among the components of the latter there always has been a considerable admixture of that genuinely American, self-sacrificing humor which takes delight in patriotic exaggerations and which is based on good, honest National pride, without being enviously aggressive against other communities, even if they happen to be the happy possessors of some goodly share of the world's good things. The malady in question must be diagnosed as a case of severe Chauvinism, complicated by acute "pseudo-Anglo-Saxomania." We specify it as pseudo-Anglo, &c., because the present epidemic has nothing whatever to do with the real character of Anglo-Saxondom.

The real, manly Anglo-Saxon, the man whom we all love—or if not love, surely admire—the man who has conquered worlds, the man who was the first on this globe of ours to work out his own constitutional salvation, the man who first succeeded in converting the theoretical problem of liberty into practical civic liberty itself, this man has been suffering lately under an attack of what the Germans call "Groessenwahn"—anglice, "swelled head." The Podsnap part of his nature has temporarily gained the upperhand and his mind cannot throw off the delusion that first-class humanity is represented on this orb by him exclusively, while the rest of mankind—poor devils of non-Anglo-Saxons—are of "no account," and no better than second-class at their best. One of the accompanying symptoms is known under the name of "Imperialism," which develops in the patient's mind the queer idea that no other people on earth has any right to strive for expansion, also that it is high treason to try to paint any part of the world's map with any other color than the sacred British pink.

These peculiar imaginations sometimes are strong enough to cloud the brightest minds, so that a nation's foremost poet will utter things in blank verse that would bring a blush to the cheeks of a Billingsgate saleslady. There is no doubt that the British political doctors will, in course of time, succeed in curing the English mind of this temporary emotional insanity by frequent applications of the justly celebrated English common sense, and these internal disorders of our dear cousins certainly would not concern us at all but for the most unfortunate fact that the thing appears to be uncommonly catching. This is proved by the regrettable spread of the distemper on our side of the Big Pond.

Quite a number of our fellow-citizens, through some mysteriously oblique process of reasoning, seem to have caught the idea that this is what they call an "Anglo-Saxon" country. We surely do not undervalue the strength of the many ties that bind us to the so-called mother country. Irrespective of a great many other things, a common language necessarily involves, to a certain extent, a community in thinking, and in looking at things in general; but to call this nation Anglo-Saxon—this nation, that has been welded into a unity from such a conglomeration of other nations—passes the bounds of logic. Uncle Sam may be a sort of second cousin to John Bull, but a brother he certainly cannot be to that stout gentleman, although we sincerely hope that their political and social relations always may be of the most brotherly kind.

There was a time in this country, and not such a very long time ago either, when we heard a great deal too much about different species of hyphenated Americans, and there used to be an eternal talking of "Irish-Americans," "German-Americans," "Italo-Americans," &c. Of late the compositors have had very little use for hyphens, and it really seems as if we have succeeded in convincing all these good people that it is best for all of us to be and to call ourselves just plain "Americans."

This fact should also carry conviction to our dear fellow-countrymen with "Anglo-Saxon" proclivities, even to those who are wholly in tow of British newspapers, for, after trying hard to get rid of all those single hyphenated hybrids, it stands to reason that we shall not take kindly to the double hyphen abomination of "Anglo-Saxon-American." Our country is called "America," not "Anglo-Saxonia," and to be plain "Americans" is good enough for us.

Let us glory in patriotism by all means! But it should be the real, good, old-fashioned brand; and let us fight its caricature, Chauvinism, wherever it sticks out its ugly head!

M. S.

New York, Feb. 20, 1903.

Johns Hopkins Alumni Dinner.

The New York Alumni Association of Johns Hopkins University will hold its annual banquet at the Aldine Club, 111 Fifth Avenue, next Saturday evening at 7 o'clock. President Remsen of the university will be among the speakers.

JAMES BUTLER CHOICE GROCERIES

STORES EVERYWHERE. 110 RETAIL BRANCHES

Lenten-tide.

What to Eat need not trouble those who observe the Lenten regulations. Always alive to the interests and needs of our customers, we have on hand at each of our 110 stores the choicest stock of **Salt, Smoked** and **Canned Fish, Canned Foods, Cereals, Dried Fruits** and all the other requisites necessary for the season of fasting. With many, Eggs will be the staple article of diet, and we guarantee ours to be the finest, strictly fresh eggs sold in the city.

Salmon. Monument Brand—fancy red Alaska. POUND CAN, **8c**

Sugar—Flour. 3½ lbs. Granulated Sugar. 5¾ lbs. "Pride of St. Louis" Flour. THE TWO, **23c**

- **Salmon**—Best Red Alaska, lb. can 13c.; 2 for... 25c
- **Salmon**—Sport Brand, fancy sockeye, lb. tall can... 15c
- **Salmon**—Sovereign Brand, steaks, lb. flat can... 20c
- **Salmon**—Sport Brand, fancy sockeye, lb. flat can... 16c
- **Sardines**—Gold Label, in mayonnaise, can... 11c
- **Sardines**—Neptune brand, Domestic, key can; 3 for... 20c
- **Sardines**—Domestic, in oil, extra large can... 5c
- **Sardines**—Imported, superior quality, key can... 10c
- **Sardines**—French, packed by Clement & Cie, can 13c, 2 for... 25c
- **Sardines**—In mustard, can... 8c
- **Sardines**—Spiced, can... 8c
- **Marshall's Kippered Herring**—Scotch fish, best imported, can... 15c
- **Codfish**—Pure, in tablets, lb... 8c
- **Codfish Threads**—Excelsior brand, full package... 4c
- **Codfish Threads**—Peerless brand, finest packed, package... 8c
- **Cromarty Bloaters**—Fine, large smoked fish; 7 for... 10c
- **Salt Herrings**—Large, round Portland fish; 3 for... 5c
- **Mackerel**—Fancy shore, large, white fish; 10-lb. kit... 1.40
- **Evaporated Apples**—Large, new, bright fruit; lb. carton... 10c
- **Evaporated Peaches**—Fancy, California Muir; lb. carton... 11c
- **Evaporated Apricots**—Fancy, California; lb. carton... 11c
- **Prunes**—Finest California, large size, 3 lbs... 25c
- **Prunes**—Medium size, lb... 5c
- **Peaches**—Essie Brand, finest California, in heavy syrup, natural fruit flavor, can... 19c
- **Pears**—Essie Brand, finest California, in heavy syrup, can... 19c
- **Plums**—Essie Brand, finest California, Green Gage or Egg Plums, can... 17c
- **Apricots**—Essie Brand, finest California fruit, heavy syrup, can... 17c
- **California Fruits**—Peaches, Pears, Plums and Apricots, heavy syrup, natural flavor, can... 15c
- **Peaches**—Fancy Southern, 3-lb. can... 10c
- **Stringless Beans**—Finest packed, small and tender, can... 15c
- **String Beans**—Extra fancy, can... 10c
- **String Beans**—Choice quality, can... 7c
- **Premium Chocolate No. 1**—¼-lb... 9c
- **Liberty Preserves**—Made from fresh fruits, 3-lb. stone crock... 25c
- **Blue Ribbon Jams**—Absolutely pure, made from finest fresh fruits, lb. jar... 15c
- **Liberty Jams**—Made of choice fruits, packed in glass, lb. jar... 9c
- **Preserves**—All kinds, 5-lb. jar... 49c
- **Pears**—Fancy Southern, packed at Baltimore, Md.; 3-lb. can... 10c
- **Tomatoes**—Choice Delaware Standards, red-ripe, solid, 3-lb. can... 9c
- **Worcestershire Sauce**—Peerless brand; equal to imported; pt. bottle... 13c
- **Catsup**—Peerless brand, pint bottle... 15c
- **Catsup**—Liberty brand, pint bottle... 10c
- **Black Pepper**—¼-lb. can... 8c
- **White Pepper**—¼-lb. can... 10c
- **Olives**—Fancy Queen, per bottle, 8-oz., 10c.; 10-oz., 15c.; 18-oz.... 25c
- **Olives**—Stuffed, bottle, 4-oz., 10c.; 8-oz.... 19c
- **Vinegar**—White wine or cider, quart bottle... 7c
- **Crackers**—Kennedy's Oysterettes, package... 3c
- **Crackers**—Pilot, lb... 8c
- **Salad Oil**—Domestic, pt. bottle... 10c
- **Oranges**—Medium, doz. 19c.; large, doz. 23c.; extra large, doz.... 29c
- **Lemons**—Large Messinas, dozen... 10c

Choice Special. One of the best we have ever offered:—
Can Essie Corn.
Can Early June Peas.
Can Fancy String Beans.
The Three for.. **25c**

ITALIAN IMMIGRANT WORK.

Recently Formed Society Has Nearly Broken Up Boarding-House "Runner" System.

The Society for the Protection of Italian Immigrants, which was formed in March, 1901, has been investigating the methods of a class of boarding-house keepers. "Runners" from the various boarding houses, it was found, awaited the Ellis Island boat at the Barge Office, and as the Italians set foot on shore they were seized by force, their baggage dragged from them, and they were bundled and hustled into express wagons. Notwithstanding protests they were carried off to one of the boarding houses, where they had to eat a cheap meal for which a dollar or even two was demanded.

Their captors were in many cases found to be in the habit of exacting an "immigration tax" of from $1 to $2, passing themselves off as Government officials. This tax was invariably paid, and finally, when the conspirators in one way or another had obtained all the funds they dared from their victim, he was left with his baggage somewhere in the street, dependent on the first passer-by for counsel and assistance.

The society's workers say it has already very nearly succeeded in putting an end to the evils of the boarding house "runner" system. They have provided a number of agents, with caps bearing the name of the society, and these men are sent to meet the immigrants. The immigrants are taken quietly across Battery Park to the office of the society at 17 Pearl Street, their names and destinations entered, and each group assigned to an agent, who undertakes to guide them to their destination in the city or to the proper railway station. A reasonable fee is fixed beforehand, all of which goes to the agent for his services. The system already works to the satisfaction of the Italian authorities.

The Consul General, Signor Branchi, has expressed his approval, and the Italian Government has made a substantial allowance toward the expenses of the society. The line of Italian steamers has requested it to establish a similar service for escorting Italians bound for Italy from the railway stations to the pier. The society hopes to build up a labor bureau, and also establish a lodging house for Italian immigrants. The President of the society is Eliot Norton, and Richard Watson Gilder is Chairman of the Advisory Board.

BOTTLE BABIES

Bottle babies are so likely to get thin. What can be done? More milk, condensed milk, watered milk, household mixtures—try them all. Then try a little Scott's Emulsion in the bottle.

It does for babies what it does for old folks—gives new, firm flesh and strong life. You'll be pleased with the result. It takes only a little in milk to make baby fat.

We'll send you a little to try, if you like.
SCOTT & BOWNE, 409 Pearl Street, New York.

MAY AID DEPOSITORS.

Rumors at Asbury Park That Wealthy Shareholders Will Reorganize Monmouth Trust Company.

Special to The New York Times.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—Rumors are current on the streets to-day to the effect that the depositors of the recently closed Monmouth Trust and Safe Deposit Company will recover their money, now tied up in that institution, which closed its doors when the Government placed its across-the-corridor neighbor—the First National Bank—in the hands of a receiver.

Col. George Harvey of New York is the Vice President and one of the Directors of the now crippled Monmouth Trust Company. Furthermore, he is, it is said, the heaviest individual stockholder. He is credited with holding 234 shares. Other prominent capitalists who are shareholders in the concern include William C. Whitney, A. S. White, and George W. Young. The latter is President of the United States Mortgage and Trust Company. It is given out here to-day that these financiers will come to the aid of the company and reorganize it.

Recent developments show that the First National Bank is in better financial condition than the preliminary report submitted to the Controller of the Currency by Receiver Schofield indicated. In that document the receiver stated that nearly $260,000 of the assets of the bank should be classified as "doubtful." Since the report was sent to Washington $30,000 of these "doubtful" claims have been paid, and several other large sums are promised this week. If one-half of the "doubtful" claims are collected, as now seems likely, the bank depositors will receive dollar for dollar without any further assessment being levied on the stockholders.

The hearing on the application for a receiver for the Monmouth Trust Company will be held Tuesday before Vice Chancellor Reid at Trenton. The officials of the company are urging the appointment of Senator Oliver H. Brown of Spring Lake, but the depositors, headed by Counselor Charles E. Cook, will insist that a local man be named. Mr. Cook will ask the court to designate Dr. Hugh S. Kinmonth, a member of the Common Council and a large property owner.

FUNDS FOR SENEY HOSPITAL.

Hanson Place Methodists Subscribe $20,000 Toward Amount Sought.

At the services in the Hanson Place Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning $20,000 was subscribed by members of the congregation toward the Seney Hospital Fund. Recently Mr. and Mrs. William Halls, Jr., made a gift to the hospital of $125,000, conditional upon the sum of $500,000 being raised to clear the hospital of debt and complete it as originally planned.

The hospital is a Methodist Episcopal institution and people of that denomination generally in Brooklyn are interested in the plans for the raising of the fund. Yesterday's step was the first advance toward securing the sum desired.

DRIVEN INSANE BY WORRY.

Board of Health President Unsettled by Fight Over Smallpox.

BOUND BROOK, N. J., Feb. 22.—Driven insane, temporarily at least, by worry over the recent smallpox scare in this section, William Henry Ayres, President of the Board of Health of South Bound Brook, was to-day removed to the State Retreat at Trenton.

When smallpox spread here some weeks ago, as a result of a negro suffering from the disease coming from out of town and attending a dance, Mr. Ayres took charge of the work of stamping out the disease, which was kept well in hand. Mr. Ayres, however, worried much, and lost much sleep while the disease was at its worst. He became irrational last Friday and violent Saturday.

THE BOSTON HERALD says of

THE PIT

"The Epic of the Wheat."

"It is all so strong and vital, so filled with varied interests, so absorbing and compelling, that it is one of the year's books which one cannot afford to miss."

The best selling book in the United States.

Doubleday, Page & Co., 34 Union Sq. E. New York.

BICKERMAN'S DURABLE DESKS — The Mark of Quality

POCKET MAPS OF EVERY COUNTRY
A full assortment.
RAND, McNALLY & CO.,
142 Fifth Avenue, New York.

THE TYPHOID AT ITHACA.

Two Deaths Yesterday, One of the Victims Being a Student of the Cornell Law College.

ITHACA, N. Y., Feb. 22.—There were two deaths from typhoid fever here to-day, one that of Francis E. Swartz of Marlborough, N. Y., a senior in the Cornell College of Law, the twelfth student to succumb to the disease, and the other that of Mrs. W. C. Taber, a resident of the city.

The death of Mr. Swartz is greatly regretted. He worked his way through college by tutoring and by acting in the capacity of assistant librarian. He was a brilliant student, and won the Boardman Scholarship of the value of $100. He was a member of the Phi Delta Phi fraternity.

Baldwinsville Man a Suicide.

BALDWINSVILLE, N. Y., Feb. 22.—Ervin F. Fairbanks, aged seventy years, once President of the village of Baldwinsville, committed suicide to-night. Failing health and financial reverses had made him despondent.

Suicide at New Britain, Conn.

NEW BRITAIN, Conn., Feb. 22.—George Carter, fifty-five years old, formerly a prominent business man, committed suicide this morning by drinking carbolic acid. Carter was released from the insane asylum at Middletown recently. Mr. Carter is survived by a widow and two children. He formerly was in the brass foundry business with his father.

HOME WORKERS' EARNINGS

Inquiry by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of This State.

Few "Sweat Shops" Left in New York Tenements—Average Earnings of Women Home Workers $3.20 a Week.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—John McMackin, Commissioner of Labor of this State, will submit to the Legislature to-day the annual reports of the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the State Free Employment Bureau.

The former report includes the results of an inquiry into the earnings of home workers in New York City tenements. A summary of the report follows:

"Recent investigations conducted by the United States Industrial Commission and other official bodies have revealed a decided change in the condition of the unorganized workers in the clothing trade and similar pursuits carried on in the tenement districts of the great cities. The old-time 'sweatshop' in the dwellings of the poor has wellnigh disappeared, in consequence of the legislative policy initiated in this State in 1892. An act of that year amending the factory law made unlawful the employment of any but immediate members of the family in a workroom in any dwelling. The effect of this law was to divide tenement work places into two distinct classes—the family workroom in the dwelling and the workshop in a tenement building, but outside the dwelling. The large workshop, thus separated from the dwelling, became subject to the visitation of the Factory Inspectors the same as other manufacturing establishments, but the workroom in the dwelling, being used solely by members of the family and constituting part of their home, could not be invaded by State or local officials. To meet this situation the Legislature in 1899 prohibited the manufacture of clothing and other specified articles in any tenement building except with the permission of the State Factory Inspector, who was to issue a license for such manufacture only when satisfied that the work would be done under proper hygienic and sanitary conditions.

"While legislation was thus limiting the number of workmen who might be brought together in a dwelling place through the exclusion of all persons outside of the family, economic development was requiring the association of larger and larger numbers of workers in a single workplace in order to obtain the full advantage of the principle of the division of labor. The two tendencies combined to remove most processes in the manufacture of clothing from the dwelling to the distinct shop; what was left to be done in the home was simply the finishing of garments—the felling, the sewing on of buttons, &c.—a class of work that naturally falls into the hands of women. Besides these home finishers, who comprise the vast majority of all the home workers in New York City tenements, there are a few custom and journeymen tailors, each of whom makes the entire garment at his home as in former times, so that the workers on clothing comprise more than 23,000 of the entire 27,000 persons who at last accounts worked in the licensed family workrooms in New York City. There were also among the home workers somewhat more than 1,000 makers of neckwear, nearly 1,000 makers of artificial flowers, and about the same number of cigarmakers, while small numbers were engaged in the manufacture of millinery goods, white goods, furs and fur goods, hats and caps, purses, umbrellas, &c.

"The sanitary conditions of family workrooms have been frequently investigated in the interest of the protection of the public health against the danger of disease transmitted through tenement-made goods. But the economic condition of the home workers themselves is also a matter of general interest, which has not as yet been adequately described, chiefly on account of the difficulties attending the collection of statistics among foreign-born persons who are generally ignorant of our language. But the Factory Inspectors, who are brought into frequent contact with the home workers in the course of their daily duties, have naturally acquired some facility in holding intercourse with them, and were therefore able while making their semi-annual inspection of tenement workplaces in August to gather a sufficiently large number of reports to show forth with some approximation to accuracy the actual income of the home workers in metropolitan tenements.

"The average earnings among the male home workers was $290 for the first six months of 1902, but nearly two-thirds of them (96 out of 157) were skilled workmen (tailors) employed in making the entire garment. The average earnings of male home finishers, who had an average of one helper apiece, amounted to only $213 for the six months. This was supplemented by outside earnings of other members of the family, so that the total family income of male home finishers amounted on the average to $258 in the first half of the year 1902, which was further increased to $274 by the letting of lodgings, &c. The custom tailors averaged $318 ($331 with outside work and $346 with income from board and lodgings), while journeymen tailors averaged $340 (or $402, including outside earnings of other members of the family, and $433 with receipts from boarders and lodgers.)

"The great majority of home workers being women, it is especially important to consider their earnings. The average income of 823 female home workers in the first six months of 1902 was $83, or $3.20 weekly. Even this figure is advanced by the presence of a small number of well-paid skilled workers, the average for the home finishers alone being only $78.71, which is equivalent to $3.46 for each of the 22¾ weeks of actual work, or $3.03 for each week in the period. Moreover, one in four of these women had a helper in her work. It is well known that these home finishers receive from 6 to 7 cents for 'finishing' a coat or pair of trousers, and that they can 'finish' only one garment an hour. Hence, to make even 58 cents a day they must work steadily between nine and ten hours a day, besides which they are obliged to carry the garments to and from the contractor's shop, being frequently detained there to wait for their work; and finally they must take time to perform their regular duties as housekeepers. It will therefore be seen that the home finishers work unusually long hours.

"Mention has already been made of the fact that $79 represents the average six months' earnings of home finishers and their helpers. The 722 female finishers had 195 helpers, of whom 32 were husbands, 56 relatives or grown-up sons and daughters, and 105 minor children. It is probable, however, that more children than that actually rendered some assistance, as parents realize the prejudice against child labor and hold back mention of the same. Of the 105 child helpers none were under eight years of age, although there were 634 children below that age in these families; 7 were between eight and twelve years of age, out of a total of 305 in that class; 12 were between twelve and fourteen years of age out of a total of 121 children in that class; 24 were between fourteen and sixteen years of age as compared with 147 in that class, and 62 were between sixteen and twenty-one years of age, as compared with 241, most of the remainder being engaged in outside employments. With such outside work of husband, children, &c., the average six months' earnings per family were $240, which was increased to $261 by the receipt of money for board and lodgings.

"Small as are the earnings of the home finishers, they were superior to the income of makers of artificial flowers. The average earnings of 60 women, nearly all Italians, engaged in this trade in the first half of 1902, were only $70, and in earning this amount the 60 women had 57 helpers.

"In view of the low wages paid in this trade, it is worthy of note that all of the workers reported that they were employed directly by manufacturers and not by contractors, who by some persons are looked upon as superfluous if not oppressive middlemen.

"The average number of weeks worked by the 157 male home workers in this first six months of 1902 was 22⅜, and of the 823 women 22¾ weeks. The majority (407 of 722) of the women who did finishing worked more or less steadily throughout the entire 26 weeks, the average number of weeks worked by all having been 22¾. Twenty-eight of the 60 women who made artificial flowers worked every week in the season, which includes a few weeks at the close of 1901, but 32 worked only 17 weeks out of the 26, and thus reduced the average time for all to 19¾ weeks.

"The average age of all the male home workers, so far as the fact could be ascertained, was 44 years. None were under 21 years of age and 13 were more than 60 years old. The average age of female home workers was 37 years. This was also the average of the home finishers, while the artificial flower makers averaged only 28 years.

"Of 156 male home workers 69 were Germans, 25 Italians, and 18 Americans. Most of the Germans reside in Brooklyn. Of 852 female home workers 515 were Italians, 130 Germans, and 138 Americans, other nationalities being feebly represented. The predominance of the Italians among makers of artificial flowers was especially marked."

SHIPPING AND FOREIGN MAILS.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

A. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Sun rises...6:48	Sun sets...5:45	Moon rises..4:15

High Water This Day.

	A. M.		A. M.		A. M.
S. Hook	3:46	Gov. Isl'd	5:05	H. Gate	7:04
	P. M.		P. M.		P. M.
S. Hook	5:08	Gov. Isl'd	5:36	H. Gate	7:34

Outgoing Steamships.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Arapahoe, Charleston and Jacksonville		3:00 P. M.
El Monte, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
Pontabelle, St. Thomas	12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Kronprinz Wilhelm, Bremen	10:30 A. M. *12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Nemea, Argentina	4:00 A. M.	6:00 A. M.
Sardegna, Naples	8:30 A. M.	11:00 A. M.
Thordisa, St. Thomas	9:30 A. M. *10:30 A. M.	12:00 M.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
Camoens, Argentina	10:30 A. M.	1:00 P. M.
Cedric, Liverpool	12:30 A. M. *3:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.
El Rio, New Orleans		3:00 P. M.
Grangense, Brazil	12:00 M.	2:00 P. M.
Sabine, Galveston		3:00 P. M.
St. Paul, Southampton	6:30 A. M.	10:00 A. M.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
La Champagne, Havre	7:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
Orizaba, Bahamas, &c.	12:00 M. *12:30 P. M.	3:00 P. M.
Vigilancia, Cuba and Mexico	8:00 A. M.	11:00 A. M.

*SUPPLEMENTARY MAILS.—Additional supplementary mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German transatlantic steamers and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing.

COASTWISE MAILS.

Mails for Cuba, by rail to Port Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Thursday, at §5:30 A. M., (the connecting mails close here on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Saturdays.) Mails for Mexico City, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at 1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Sundays at 1 P. M. and 11:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to North Sydney, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. (connecting mails close here every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday. Mails for Jamaica, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 6:30 P. M. every Tuesday. By rail to Philadelphia, and thence by steamer, close at this office at 11:30 P. M. every Wednesday. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and letter mail for Guatemala by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Mondays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for Costa Rica, by rail to New Orleans, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily, except Sunday, at §1:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., Sundays at §1 P. M. and §11:30 P. M., (connecting mail closes here Tuesdays at §11:30 P. M.) Mails for the Bahamas, (except parcel-post mails,) by rail to Miami, Florida, and thence by steamer, close at this office at §5:30 A. M. every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday.

§Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §23, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Alameda. Mails for the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §24, inclusive, for dispatch per United States transport. Mails for Hawaii, Japan, China, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to Feb. §26, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Nippon Maru. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which goes via Europe, and New Zealand, which goes via San Francisco,) and Fiji Islands, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §14 and up to Feb. §28, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Aorangi. Mails for China and Japan, via Seattle, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §4, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Kaga Maru. Mails for Hawaii, China, Japan, and the Philippine Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §6, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Siberia. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia, which is forwarded via Europe,) New Zealand, Fiji, Samoa, and Hawaii, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. after Feb. §28 and up to March §7, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Sonoma. (If the Cunard steamer carrying the British mail for New Zealand does not arrive in time to connect with this dispatch, extra mails—closing at 5:30 A. M., 9:30 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.; Sundays at 4:30 A. M., 9 A. M., and 6:30 P. M.—will be made up and forwarded until the arrival of the Cunard steamer.) Mails for China and Japan, via Vancouver and Victoria, B. C., close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §17, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Empress of India. Merchandise for the United States Postal Agency at Shanghai cannot be forwarded via Canada. Mails for Tahiti and Marquesas Islands, via San Francisco, close here daily at 6:30 P. M. up to March §18, inclusive, for dispatch per steamer Mariposa.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily, and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (MONDAY,) FEB. 23.

Belgravia, Hamburg, Feb. 6.
Bellanoch, Liverpool, Jan. 31.
Bratsberg, St. Thomas, Feb. 16.
Comus, New Orleans, Feb. 18.
Cymric, Liverpool, Feb. 13.
Dona Maria, Oporto, Jan. 29.
El Dorado, Galveston, Feb. 18.
Equita, Naples, Feb. 4.
La Champagne, Havre, Feb. 14.
Largo Bay, Lisbon, Feb. 8.
Nordkap, Cardiff, Feb. 5.
Orono, Algiers, Jan. 30.
Ponce, San Juan, Feb. 17.
St. Paul, Southampton, Feb. 15.

TUESDAY, FEB. 24.

British King, Antwerp, Feb. 9.
Cearense, Barbados, Feb. 16.
Fontabelle, St. Croix, Feb. 18.
Kroonland, Antwerp, Feb. 14.
Lampasas, Galveston, Feb. 18.

WEDNESDAY, FEB. 25.

El Valle, Galveston, Feb. 20.
Koenigin Luise, Bremen, Feb. 14.
Oscar II., Christiansand, Feb. 13.
Rotterdam, Rotterdam, Feb. 15.

THURSDAY, FEB. 26.

Citta di Milano, Feb. 15.
Colorado, Hull, Feb. 12.
El Sud, New Orleans, Feb. 21.
Manuel Calvo, Barcelona, Feb. 11.
Roma, Gibraltar, Feb. 16.

FRIDAY, FEB. 27.

Celtic, Liverpool, Feb. 18.
Laurentian, Glasgow, Feb. 15.
Patria, Lisbon, Feb. 13.
Pennsylvania, Hamburg, Feb. 18.
Picqua, Gibraltar, Feb. 11.
Seguranca, Colon, Feb. 20.

Arrived.

SS Main, (Ger.) Harell, Bremen Feb. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 7:55 P. M.

SS Bohemian, (Br.,) McCallum, Liverpool Feb. 11, with mdse. and passengers to Frederick Leyland & Co., Ltd. Southeast of Fire Island at 12:05 A. M.

SS Cienfuegos (Cuban,) Johnson, Santiago, &c., Feb. —, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Anchored in Quarantine at 12:05 A. M. 22d.

SS Etruria, (Br.,) Pritchard, Liverpool Feb. 14 and Queenstown 15th, with mdse. and passengers to Vernon H. Brown & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 11:26 A. M.

SS Alexandria, (Dan.,) Thomsen, Copenhagen Jan. 29, with mdse. to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS Minnetonka, (Br.,) Layland, London Feb. 12, with mdse. and passengers to the Atlantic Transport Line. Arrived at the Bar at 4:35 A. M.

SS Hekla, (Dan.,) Lassen, Copenhagen, &c., Feb. 4, with mdse. and passengers to Funch, Edye & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 8 A. M.

SS Napolitan Prince, (Br.,) Adamson, Genoa, &c., Jan. 21, with mdse. and passengers to the J. C. Seager Company. Arrived at the Bar at midnight 21st.

SS Jenny, (Aust.,) Cuccolich, Venice, &c., Jan. 7, with mdse. to Phelps Bros. & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:20 P. M.

SS Seneca, Irvine, Tampico Feb. 12 and Havana 18th, with mdse. and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 2:51 P. M.

SS Pinness Point, (Br.,) Slade, Newcastle Feb. 5, to Simpson Spence & Young, with coal to Wiltonburg & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:20 P. M.

SS Sabine, Young, Galveston Feb. 12 via Brunswick 18th, with mdse. and passengers to Charles H. Mallory & Co.

SS Oneida, Chichester, Philadelphia, with mdse. to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Jamestown, Hiller, Newport News and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Co.

U. S. Revenue cutter Gresham, from an eastward cruise.

WIND—Sandy Hook, N. J., Feb. 22, 9:30 P. M., west southwest, light breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS Menominee, (Br.,) for London.
SS Adirondack, (Ger.,) for Fortune Island, &c.
SS Bergenseren, (Nor.,) for Gibara.
SS Citta di Palermo, (Ital.,) for New Orleans via Norfolk.
SS Lancaster, (from Boston,) for Philadelphia.
SS Penreth, (Br.,) for Norfolk.
SS Paloma, (Cuban,) for Cardenas.

By Cable.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—SS Tauric, (Br.,) Capt. Caven, from New York, arr. at Liverpool to-day.

SS Ivernia, (Br.,) Capt. Stephens, from New York for Liverpool, arr. at Queenstown at 1:35 P. M. to-day and proceeded.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Walker, (from Liverpool,) sld. from Queenstown for New York at 9:45 A. M. to-day.

SS Ethiopia, (Br.,) Capt. Lumsdaine, (from Glasgow,) sld. from Moville for New York to-day.

SS Finland, Capt. Albrecht, from New York for Southampton and Antwerp, passed the Lizard at 10:45 P. M. to-day.

SS Prinzessin Victoria Luise, (Ger.,) Capt. Sauermann, from New York via Nassau and Curacao, on West India cruise, arr. at Kingston to-day.

SS Pomeranian, (Br.,) Capt. Henry, from New York for Glasgow, passed Inistrahull to-day.

NEW YORK LEGISLATURE

Important Measures to be Considered This Week.

Gov. Odell's Mortgage Tax Bill to be Presented—Hearings on Conveyance Tax, Sunday Opening, and Other Matters.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—Nearly all of the most important subjects now before the present session of the Legislature will be considered in hearings during the coming week. Canals, taxation, financial affairs, and police legislation for New York City and the Jerome Saloon Sunday Opening bill are among the more important matters.

The last and the most important of the tax bills of Gov. Odell—the Mortgage Tax—will be presented probably on Wednesday by Senator Green, Chairman of the Committee on Taxation and Retrenchment. This bill was to be presented several weeks ago, but extraordinary care was taken in its drafting and the arrangement of the scheme for the collection of the tax which, it is understood, will be vested in the local authorities. The mortgage tax will be one of five mills on a dollar, and it is expected that $10,000,000 will be raised, half of which will go to the State and the remaining half to the localities.

The Committee on Taxation will give a hearing Wednesday to those who wish to be heard on the real estate conveyance tax of 10 cents per $100 valuation. This is the bill substituted for the so-called Notarial Tax bill, and is a recording tax on deeds, mortgages, and other real estate conveyances.

The Taxation Committee of the Senate and the Excise Committee of the Assembly will give a joint hearing Tuesday afternoon in the Senate Chamber on the Jerome Sunday Opening bill, providing that saloons in New York may be open between the hours of 1 and 11 P. M. Sundays. District Attorney Jerome will be the principal speaker in favor of the bill. Chairman Green announces that this will positively be the last hearing on the Sunday Opening bill.

The Elsberg Police bill, providing for an increase in the New York police force and the appointment of a Chief Inspector and Borough Inspectors in accordance with the suggestions of Police Commissioner Greene will be a general order for Monday night. It is expected to come in for some opposition.

The third hearing on the Davis-Bostwick Thousand-Ton Barge Canal bill will be held Tuesday afternoon at 2 o'clock, and it is expected that delegations from New York and Buffalo will attend. The canalmen have been unflagging in their efforts to secure a favorable consideration of the eighty-two-million-dollar canal proposition. They have been pleased at the indorsement given by New York's Chamber of Commerce, and expect that representatives of that body will attend this week's hearing.

The statement made by Engineer George S. Morrison of New York, that, in his opinion, the barge canal can be constructed for the amount specified, and that the engineers in making their estimate had added 10 per cent. to anticipate any advance in the cost of labor and material, is considered very important. On the other hand, a number of anti-canal propositions have been submitted to the Legislature, and the good roads men have been actively engaged in advancing their own interests.

The very latest effort of the anti-canal contingent is to defer the consideration of canal improvement for two years, and by having a commission named to inquire from the Federal Government its intentions regarding the construction of a ship canal through New York State, and to see what arrangement can be made for Federal and State co-operation in the matter.

The Marshall bill prohibiting trust companies and department stores from doing a savings bank business will be considered at a meeting of the Senate Banks Committee behind closed doors. It is expected to reappear in greatly amended form, with provisions that trust companies operating in places where there are no savings banks may continue receiving savings accounts. It is expected that several other changes will be made to make it more explicit that the bill is not designed to interfere with the legitimate business of trust companies.

The controversy over the question of "vestibuling" street cars, which was opened so energetically last Wednesday before the Senate Railroads Committee, will be resumed before the same committee on Wednesday, when G. Tracy Rogers of Binghamton will open the discussion of conditions in that city. Another warm session is not unlikely.

Monday night in the Assembly Assemblyman Dooling's bill increasing the salaries of municipal court Justices will be considered on the order of second reading. Assemblyman Wood's bill increasing the municipal court districts in New York also will come up. Assemblyman Hornidge's resolution calling for an inquiry into the charges that there is a book trust may be debated.

The Assembly Committee on Labor and Industries will listen Tuesday to arguments for and against Assemblyman Prince's bill compelling the tagging of all goods repaired, altered, and manufactured in tenements. It is understood that representatives of several of the big New York manufacturing concerns will oppose the measure. Mr. Prince will have several speakers representing labor organizations.

The same committee will hear arguments on the three child labor bills introduced by Assemblymen Finch and Agnew. The Finch bills provide that no child under fourteen shall be permitted or suffered to work in a factory, and requires the production of a baptismal or birth certificate showing the child's age exactly; they also limit the working hours of women in factories and regulate the working of school children during vacation. Mr. Agnew's bill prohibits children under twelve years of age from working at street trades.

The important committee hearings of the week include the following:

TUESDAY.

Senate—Taxation Committee (with Assembly Excise Committee)—Jerome Sunday Opening bill. Cities Committee—McCarren Water Supply bill for New York, Elsberg bill abolishing office of Coroner, Morgan bill relating to Brooklyn Public Library, Lewis bill relating to public parks in Rochester, McCarren bill authorizing Civil Service Commission to reopen case of Joseph Devlin.

Finance Committee—Barnes bill abolishing House of Refuge for Women at Bedford, Westchester County, and providing for the establishment of an insane hospital.

Assembly—Labor and Industries Committee—Prince bill on tenement manufacture, child labor bills.

WEDNESDAY.

Senate—Taxation Committee—Green Real Estate Conveyance Tax bill.

Judiciary Committee—Dowling Constitutional amendment relative to labor questions, Elsberg bill relative to commitments to Houses of Refuge for Women, Townsend bill, fire escapes in hotels; Ambler bill, concurrent resolution permitting sale or lease of canals to Federal Government; Townsend bill relative to hours of labor, Bailey bill enabling Montauk tribe of Indians to maintain actions in courts.

Railroads Committee—Barnes vestibule bill.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The storm noted Saturday morning over Central Florida moved northeastward without developing any strength of consequence, and is apparently central to-night east of Nova Scotia. Another moderate disturbance is central over Lake Superior, with a rapid eastward movement, and still another is moving into the North Pacific coast. There have been light snows in the upper Ohio Valley, lower lake region, interior New York, and Western New England, and also in Northern Minnesota and in South Dakota. Rain is falling in Northern California; elsewhere the weather was fair.

There will be snow Monday in the Lake Superior region, extreme western and extreme northern lower Michigan, and probably in Western South Dakota. There will be rain or snow in the middle plateau. Snow is probable Tuesday along the eastern lower lakes and the north portions of upper Michigan, and rain or snow in the plateau and Rocky Mountain regions. There will also be rain in the North Pacific districts. Temperature changes will not be marked, although it will be somewhat colder Monday in the upper Mississippi Valley and western upper lake region, and colder Tuesday in the Ohio Valley and the lower lake region.

On the New England coast the winds will be fresh south; on the middle Atlantic coast fresh south to east; on the south Atlantic coast fresh northeast to east; on the Gulf coast fresh east, and on Lake Michigan brisk to high south, shifting to west.

Steamships departing Monday for European ports will have fresh winds, mostly south, and fair weather to the Grand Banks.

Storm warnings are displayed on the Pacific coast from Point Reyes northward, and on the New England Coast from New Haven to Cape Cod.

FORECAST FOR MONDAY AND TUESDAY.

New England, partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday, fair, colder; fresh to brisk south winds Monday.

District of Columbia, Maryland, Delaware, and Virginia, fair Monday and Tuesday; variable winds.

New Jersey and Eastern Pennsylvania, fair Monday; fresh to brisk west to south winds; Tuesday, fair.

North Carolina and South Carolina, fair Monday and Tuesday; fresh northeast winds.

West Virginia, fair, warmer Monday; Tuesday, fair, colder.

South Dakota, cloudy Monday and Tuesday, probably snow in west portion.

North Dakota, generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Western New York, partly cloudy and warmer Monday; Tuesday, cloudy and colder, with snow flurries along the lake; brisk to high southwest to west winds.

Eastern New York, fair Monday; brisk winds, mostly southwest; Tuesday, fair.

Western Pennsylvania, fair, warmer Monday; brisk to high southwest winds; Tuesday, fair, colder.

Minnesota, fair Monday, except snow near Lake Superior; colder; Tuesday, fair; fresh west winds, becoming variable.

LOCAL FORECAST—Fair; winds mostly southwest.

The record of temperature for the twenty-four hours ended at midnight, taken from THE NEW YORK TIMES's thermometer and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, is as follows:

	—Weather Bureau.—		—TIMES.—
	1902.	1903.	1903.
3 A. M.	34	30	31
6 A. M.	34	27	29
9 A. M.	34	26	32
12 M.	34	30	33
3 P. M.	33	31	36
6 P. M.	31	30	31
9 P. M.	31	29	30
12 P. M.	30	28	27

THE TIMES's thermometer is 6 feet above the street level; that of the Weather Bureau is [illegible] feet above the street level.

Average temperatures yesterday were as follows:

Printing House Square ... 31⅛
Weather Bureau ... 29
Corresponding date 1902 ... 33
Corresponding date for last twenty-five years ... 33

The thermometer registered 30 degrees at 3 A. M. and 33 degrees at 3 P. M. yesterday, the maximum temperature being 33 degrees at [illegible] P. M. and the minimum 25 degrees at 10 P. M. The humidity was 61 per cent. at 8 A. M. and 58 per cent. at 8 P. M.

Broadway, 33d to 34th St.

Saks & Company

Broadway, 33d to 34th St.

Our New Departments

Silks	Notions	Blankets	Rugs
Velvets	Trimmings	Bed Linen	Upholstery
Laces	Linens	White Goods	Embroideries
Linings	Dress Goods	Wash Goods	Art Embroideries

ARE but one week old. Despite the antagonistic elements, they have made an enviable impression. In their institution we did not rush in where angels fear to tread. Everything was a matter of development. Nor was the false policy of "assuming a virtue though you have it not" adopted. The result requires no apology. The store is as near the ideal in service, in appointment and in merchandise as one can reasonably expect it to be. As for values, the following items answer that question.

An Important Sale of Umbrellas.

FOR MEN AND WOMEN.

They are not alone beautiful, but serviceable as well. They were constructed to endure the strenuous life to which the average umbrella soon succumbs. Before the maker would dispose of them at a price which makes this sale possible he imposed a condition. We must agree to take his entire stock. But we did not hesitate. It was evident enough that every umbrella had individual merit to argue its own worth. You will agree with us when you see them.

Here are the details:—Best paragon frames, steel rods, tight roll, handles of pearl, sterling silver, gold, royal copper, carved and smoked ivory, agate, gun metal, crystal and fancy woods, in a variety of shapes and designs, including the new straight English club. Sizes 26 and 28 inch.

Lot No. 1. Union Silk Taffeta, tape edge. Values $2.75 to $4.00. At $1.95

Lot No. 2. Of Twilled Silk. Values $4.50 to $7.50. At $2.95

MAIN FLOOR.

Hand Fashioned French Lingerie.

OUR SPRING IMPORTATION

is representative. Every new Parisian idea, in both creation and elaboration, is luxuriously interpreted. Daintiness and fastidiousness are happily wedded. The materials are Linen, Batiste, Linon, Nainsook and Percale. The trimmings comprise the newest designs of laces and embroideries. You may have them in complete matched sets or separate pieces.

Lingerie set of fine Nainsook, consisting of night robe, skirt trimmed chemise, drawers and corset cover, with Valenciennes lace and insertion; trimming of Valenciennes lace in fancy designs; daintily finished with beading and ribbon. Per set, $25.50

Night Robes of French Percale, high neck and long sleeves, hand embroidered. At $2.75

Night Robes of Nainsook, V neck, trimmed yoke of fine feather-stitching and tucks, hand-embroidered scallops, or with turn-over collar with hand-made embroidery ruffle. At $3.95

Night Robes of fine Nainsook, with dainty trimmings of hand-embroidery and drawn work, turn-over collar and cuffs. At $4.50

Night Robes of French Nainsook, round or square neck and elbow sleeves; lace, ribbon and hand-embroidered trimming. At $7.50

French Drawers of Nainsook, wide ruffle edged with lace, and ribbon drawn through buttonhole casing. At $3.25

French Drawers of Nainsook, prettily trimmed with Valenciennes lace edge and insertions; ribbon drawn through embroidered beading. At $4.50

French Drawers of fine Nainsook, with hand-embroidered ruffle. At $4.50

Chemises of Nainsook, round neck; trimmed with feather-stitching, lace and ribbon. At $2.25

Chemises of Nainsook, trimmed with linen Torchon lace, ribbon drawn through double casing. At $2.50

Chemises of Nainsook, square neck, with narrow ruffle of hand-scalloped embroidery and feather-stitching. At $2.98

THIRD FLOOR.

The New Embroideries

demand both skill and taste in their creation. Accepting those you will find here as a criterion, their makers have been endowed with both of these talents to no mean extent. The new things embrace Swiss, Nainsook and Cambric edgings, flouncings and insertions to match; demi-flouncings and galons to match; Madeira embroidered medallions; forty-five-inch all-over embroideries for gowns, in white, ecru and colors; embroidered linen waist patterns and embroidered bands on linen and canvas, in white, blue and ecru.

ALL-OVER EMBROIDERIES

of Swiss and Nainsook, 22 inches wide; thirty-four patterns from which to select. Specially adapted for Waists and Guimpes.

Lot No. 1—Values $3.25 to $4.50 per yd. At $2.18

Lot No. 2—Values $5.00 to $7.50 per yd. At $2.98

MAIN FLOOR.

La Premiere Corsets

Are virtually French corsets—all the materials are imported—with none of their disadvantages. They are made to fit the American figure and rarely require alterations. They are the handiwork of clever corsetiers who know how to fashion them to give that continual roundness to the figure. Their cost is 50 per cent. less than the imported kind. Your choice of embroidered batiste, silk broche, plain silk, coutil and sateen, trimmed in new effects; some have jewelled steels, hook and attached garters with jewelled clasps.

THIRD FLOOR. $5.00 and upward.

A Sale of Upholstery.

FRINGED TAPESTRY TABLE COVERS.

All the standard colors and the better weaves. The values are most unusual.

2 by 2 yds.	Value $2.40.	At $1.50
1½ by 1½ yds.	Value $2.75.	At $1.75
2 by 2½ yds.	Value $3.40.	At $2.10
2 by 2 yds.	Values $3.75 and $4.25.	At $2.75
2 by 2½ yds.	Values $5.50 and $5.75.	At $3.50
2 by 3 yds.	Values $6.75 and $7.00.	At $4.50

TAPESTRY PORTIERE CURTAINS.

Of Oriental, Art Nouveau and modern designs; bordered Repps and Armures.

Values $4.25 to $5.25 per pair.	At $3.25
Values $5.50 to $8.25 per pair.	At $4.25
Values $8.50 to $12.50 per pair.	At $5.25

Of Brass and Enamelled Bedsteads, Spring Mattresses and Pillows you will find an assortment of styles varied enough to please the taste and purse of most anybody.

SIXTH FLOOR.

Dress Fabrics Below Value.

SECOND FLOOR.

Probably at some time you have chosen a material the color of which was deceptive. You were almost led to believe that another had been substituted for the one of your selection. It is merely a matter of light. That which shines from the north is trustworthy. This department is flooded with it; you may depend upon the fabrics to show their true colors.

DRESS SILKS.

Plain Taffeta Silk, 19 inches wide; pink, navy, blue, gray, old rose, cadet, gobelin, cerise, cardinal, heliotrope, brown, green, gold, salmon, lavender and nile. Value 75c. per yard. At 50c

Imported Black Taffeta Silks, 23 inches wide. Value 85c. per yard. At 62c

Imported Novelties in Silks, including Satin Louisine brocaded in fancy shaded figures and plain stripes; Satin de Lyon, Brocaded Faconne in rich floral effects; Brocaded Crepe de Chine, in various colors and designs. At, per yard, $2.00 to $7.50

WOOLEN MATERIALS.

Black Mohair, 46 inches wide. Value 50c. per yard. At 35c

Wool Cheviots, 42 inches wide, of superior quality; complete assortment of colors, including black. Value 50c. per yard. At 38c

Black Cheviots, 54 inches wide. Value 75c. per yard. At 53c

Black Grenadines, 44 inches wide, in a variety of weaves. Value $1.00 per yard. At 69c

Fancy Voiles, 46 inches wide, in a generous variety of colors. Value $1.50 per yard. At $1.19

WASH MATERIALS.

Madras, 32 inches wide, in plain colors and stripes; old rose, light or dark blue, pink, heliotrope, and all the new tints. Value 15c. per yard. At 10½c

White Pique, fleeced back, in twenty-five different designs. Value 25c. per yard. At 14c

Pique, white grounds with stripes, dots and neat figured effects, designed for the new spring waists and suits. Value 30c. per yard. At 19c

Swiss Broche in neat Floral Dresden, dotted or figured effects; over three hundred designs from which to select. At 22c

Silk Gingham, 27 inches wide, in all the popular plain colors, stripes, dots and Jacquard effects. Value 50c. per yard. At 29c

Art Needlework.

Its evidence about the house argues the refining influences of a woman. We have an infinite variety of needlework to which one may prefix "art"—it merits the distinction. The following are of that class.

Point de Callais Embroidered Dresser Scarfs and Shams in pretty designs, most of which are exclusive. Value 75c. At 48c

SECOND FLOOR.

A Sale of Bed Comfortables.

As a matter of courtesy to the new department we secured them at a most liberal concession. We will offer them on the same basis. Silk or Satin covered, down or wool filled bed comfortables of exquisite designs.

Value $16.50.	At $9.75	Value $24.00.	At $13.75
Value $20.00.	At $12.50	Value $25.00.	At $15.00
Value $22.50.	At $12.75	Value $30.00.	At $17.50
		Value $35.00.	At $21.50

The kindred things, such as Blankets of light, medium and heavy weight, and Sheets and Pillow Cases, have also found a place here. Not in a limited way, but on that generous basis which includes everything from the severely plain to the most sumptuous imaginable.

SECOND FLOOR.

The New York Times.

"All the News That's Fit to Print."

PUBLISHED EVERY DAY IN THE YEAR.

NEW YORK, MONDAY, FEB. 23, 1903.

OFFICES:

NEW YORK:
Publication Office.....................41 Park Row
Harlem Office..............125 West 125th Street
WASHINGTON..........Washington Post Building
PHILADELPHIA...........................Public Ledger
Sixth and Chestnut Streets.
LONDON: The Times, Printing House Square, E.C.

Entered at the New York Post Office as second-class matter.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:

BY MAIL, POSTAGE PAID.

DAILY, per Week.................................$0.12
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Week....................0.17
DAILY, per Month..................................0.50
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Month....................0.75
DAILY, per Year....................................6.00
DAILY AND SUNDAY, per Year......................8.50
SUNDAY, with Magazine and Financial Supplements, per Year..........2.50
THE NEW YORK TIMES SATURDAY REVIEW, per Year...........1.00
For postage to foreign countries for daily and Sunday editions add $1.10 per month.

TWELVE PAGES.

THE CLOSE OF THE SESSION.

But nine days remain of the last session of the present Congress. Whatever legislation shall fail before the adjournment fails for good. Nothing can be done with it unless it is started anew. It is this fact which makes the stage-robbers at once so stubborn and so confident, and impels them to play their game in the manner commented on in these columns yesterday.

The struggle during the few remaining days—if it may be called a struggle instead of an intrigue—centres about the bill for the admission of new States. Indirectly this involves for the present the canal treaty and the Cuban treaty, but both of these apparently and the Cuban treaty certainly can be taken care of in an extraordinary session of the Senate, since the powers and functions of that body are continuous. The appropriation bills also can for all practical purposes be disposed of by a resolution continuing the appropriations of last year.

In these conditions it is safe to say that the schemes of Senator QUAY should be defeated at all hazards. The admission of New Mexico and Arizona in their present state, or on any terms that possibly can be complied with for many years, would be a bad thing for the Nation. It is not a party question. It makes no difference that the Democrats would gain four Senators. Whichever party should elect the Senators, it would be a gross outrage to put the votes of any two of the older States in the Senate to the risk of being nullified by the votes of four men from such constituencies. Nor is there really any genuine partisan demand for this measure. It is simply one of Mr. QUAY's ill-savored designs to forward his personal ends. It ought to be defeated. We trust that it will be.

It is a great pity that the bill of the House Banking Committee now pending in the House is not likely to become law. It is by far the most practical, intelligent, and simple plan yet proposed for meeting needs of business that arise regularly every year and have long been recognized. It would be of greater service to all business interests, large and small, commercial, financial, industrial or agricultural, than any financial legislation since the repeal of the Sherman silver law and the establishment of the gold standard. It would go very far toward removing, if it did not wholly remove, the causes of the disturbance and risk to which we are exposed year after year at the time of "moving the crops." And it would be the beginning of a banking system that would give at once stability and elasticity to our currency. However, the great advance made within the past two years leads us to hope that the goal will be reached in the next Congress. Let us all hope that the gods will kindly grant the continuance of prosperity for that period at least.

UNITY IN STATE EDUCATION.

The Regents of the University are fortunate in having as an advocate of their policy of unifying the State system of instruction an advocate so distinguished and influential as President BUTLER of Columbia University. The logic of the matter is irresistible. There is no more sense in dividing the responsibility in the Department of Education than there would be in setting up two heads of the Banking or Insurance Department. But President BUTLER, in an interview reported in The Evening Post, sets forth convincing practical reasons for the change. The present controversy between the Regents and the Department of Public Instruction has arisen over the control of the appropriation to pay the tuition of high school pupils in attendance outside of their own districts. The department now has charge of primary instruction, and is attempting to secure a considerable measure of control over the secondary schools. The President of Columbia is convinced that it would not be possible "to secure legislation transferring the complete control of the secondary schools to the Department of Public Instruction; nor is it possible to secure legislation limiting the present measure of control over such institutions that the Department of Public Instruction has." It is obvious that differences can be concluded and an end put to the controversy only by reducing the two departments to one.

The history of the State educational system excludes from consideration any unifying plan save one which would lodge the control in the hands of the Regents, making the Department of Public Instruction a bureau of that board. The Board of Regents is created by the Constitution—the department by statute. The Legislature might add to the powers of the Regents, it could not abolish the board or subordinate it to the control of another State department or bureau.

Moreover, the record and character of the Board of Regents make plain the path to unification. The Regents have never been "in politics," they have never sought to use their office for political ends, and have been apart from and above the strifes of politics, save as attempts have been made to take away some part of their powers to serve the designs of politicians. Such attempts have usually been made through bills originating with or drawn in the interest of the Department of Public Instruction. The sure way to take State education out of politics is to put the department into the hands of the Regents and give them power to choose its head. President BUTLER believes that this would be best accomplished by a very short and simple bill. The appeal recently put forth by the Regents indicates that it is their intention to urge the passage of such a measure. At the same time the opinion expressed by President BUTLER that there should be some reorganization of the Board of Regents is widely held. Unification can be accomplished at once by a "short and simple" act. We commend to the Legislature and the educators of the State, however, the policy of deliberation in dealing with the question of reorganizing the Board of Regents. President BUTLER says truly that the Regents have been singularly free from political taint or influence throughout their history, and that it would be "most unfortunate to introduce any political element into that body now." But when he suggests that "it should be provided that they become a representative body and concession should be made to the strong demand that their terms should be for a definite number of years and not for life," it seems to us that he swings the door wide open to admit politics into the board. The life tenure is the best possible safeguard against those trimmings, timidities, and schemings with the political powers which are well-nigh inseparable from the conception of an office for a limited term. Our Judges are elected for fourteen years, yet everybody knows that as often as the nominating year recurs they are exposed to the suspicion and some of them to the accusation of trying to curry favor with powerful politicians. There is a measure of sound constitutional wisdom in the demand that all our public servants be "representative," but sometimes the demand has no better basis that pure fetichism. We think it is pure fetichism to ask that the Rapid Transit Commissioners be made "representative" by vesting in the Mayor the power to appoint them. The Legislature and the friends of education must faithfully consider and determine whether by abolishing the life tenure feature of the Board of Regents they will not immediately introduce the element of politics.

INCREASING THE POLICE FORCE.

As indicated in our Albany dispatches this morning, there will be a certain amount of opposition to the bill authorizing an increase of the police force for this city. So far as the minority party in the Legislature is concerned, the motive of this opposition is only too easily guessed. Tammany does not wish any addition to the force under the present administration, and would rather take the chances of getting the increase later than have it made under the clean and honest methods of Gen. GREENE. Nor is it likely that the opposition of Tammany will be wholly open. That organization is skilled at underground work, and it will find, or has found, ways in which to incite demonstrations for which it is not directly responsible.

But we do not think there is much room for difference of opinion among honest and well-informed men as to the need of the increase which Gen. GREENE advocates. He pointed out very clearly when he made the present distribution of the force for duty under what is known as the six-section plan that it would not be easy for the police to do its full duty for any length of time, because with the growth of the population and the interests of the city there were not enough men on the force to meet the requirements. By exacting better service of the actual force and by rearranging the hours of duty, it was possible temporarily to get fairly satisfactory work done. But this was avowedly only a device for the time being. For good work in the future, even with the best discipline and the greatest attainable efficiency, more men are needed. They should be authorized promptly and provision should be made for the needs that certainly will arise.

MOTOR VEHICLES VS. HORSES.

The observation of the average citizen during and since the recent heavy snowstorm in New York has warranted the conclusion that the motor vehicles have done very much better than the horses. Some automobiles have been stalled, no doubt, but that will happen under any conditions. The horses have, as the rule, managed to move their loads, but it has in many cases involved heartbreaking cruelty to animals. City pavements do not permit a horse to remain sharp as to his calks for many hours, and a draught horse which cannot get a solid foothold is greatly to be pitied when urged by a merciless driver to attempt the impossible. Horses down or ready to drop if required to move the loads to which they were coupled were seen all over New York until the thaw of Saturday set in. Meanwhile few if any motor vehicles had difficulty in going where they wanted to, and while they may have been more discreetly loaded than was true in the case of the wagons employed in merchandise delivery, they certainly gave the casual observer the impression that they had a conspicuous advantage over horses on the snow and ice of our streets.

The Automobile Club of America is making arrangements to hold a public contest to determine experimentally the value of motor vehicles for business purposes. It proposes to show that they can be used more economically than horses for merchandise distribution, and the demonstration will be welcomed by all who are interested in the future of power propulsion. French and German manufacturers have taken and held the lead of those in this country in the manufacture of business vehicles, and if necessary types of automobiles suitable for business purposes can be imported for trial in competition with horses, of which the best that can be said is that they are becoming more and more unsuited to use in cities. The pavements are ill-adapted to their feet, they greatly increase the cost and difficulty of keeping the streets clean, they are not hardy in Winter, are susceptible to a great variety of disabling diseases and accidents, and are wholly unable to stand our Summer temperatures when required to work in the sun. While it may be true that the perfectly satisfactory type of motor vehicle has not yet been devised, it will be evolved when the need for it is recognized and the automobile ceases to be a plaything of the rich, built for speeds inconsistent with safety to life in city streets. The only mechanical difficulties in the way of building a perfectly satisfactory automobile for any purpose of competition with draught horses will disappear when the demand for it warrants experimentation along this line.

Observations during the past few days warrant the belief that the problem of the automobile wheel and tire have been very much more satisfactorily solved in two or three years than has that of the horseshoe during a couple of centuries of development in the art of the farrier. The horse's foot is not and never can be adapted to the kind of pavements which admit of maintenance in a sanitary condition and which give a smooth and practical roadway for wheels. This lack of adaptation of horses to desirable city pavements is being emphasized daily by progress in roadway surfacing, and is as conspicuous in Summer as in Winter. As a matter of fact, the only kind of vehicle suitable for the only kind or kinds of pavements which the people of cities want is some form of automobile, and to this we must come at last, however much the tendency is resisted by the partisans of the horse. If elephants were plenty and cheap the situation would perhaps be different.

The movement started by the Automobile Club of America is one which merits all encouragement. Perhaps the tendency to claim too much for the motor vehicle as a practical agent in transportation encourages the tendency to concede too little to its merits and economies. A test under fair conditions will show not only what has been accomplished, but what remains to be done to give us a practical locomotive business wagon. Information on both points will be almost equally valuable.

THE BRITISH INCOME TAX.

Americans who have clamored for an income tax as the most equitable and least burdensome method of raising a Government revenue might learn something from British experience. In England the income tax is now fifteen pence in the pound, and just what this amounts to on incomes of from £2 to £20 per week is shown in the following table:

Weekly Income. £	s.	Yearly. £	Tax. £	s.	d.
2	0	104	..	..	..
3	0	156	..	..	..
3	10	182	1	7	6
4	0	208	2	0	0
5	0	260	6	5	0
6	0	312	9	10	0
7	0	364	12	15	0
8	0	416	16	12	6
10	0	520	25	0	0
12	0	624	34	12	6
15	0	780	48	15	0
20	0	1,040	65	0	0

This would seem to be a liberal deduction from a man's earnings for the purposes of the State. However loyally borne, it is none the less seriously felt by those whose earnings are not greater than are necessary for the support of their families, and who pay a great many other taxes in the "rates" which pursue the poor householder with merciless persistency.

As might be expected, the Englishman is "kicking," and a strong Anti-Income Tax League has been formed under the leadership of Sir GUILFORD MOLESWORTH, having for its basic argument the following proposition: "An income tax is neither just nor expedient. It does not fulfill its pretended object of relieving the working classes. It is essentially a tax on capital, and to tax capital inevitably drives it to other lands, thus diminishing the employment for labor and cutting down wages through increased competition." The wage-earner who thinks the income tax equable because it falls most heavily on the rich is beginning to find that perhaps he has been mistaken in supposing that it did not in one way or another ultimately fall on his own broad shoulders. During the past ten years over $1,000,000,000 has been taken in this way from the earnings of capital and labor, and the workingman who does not see that sooner or later he pays it is short-sighted indeed.

FEATHERLESS CHICKENS.

We learn from a Washington dispatch that the Department of Agriculture, the most interesting and amusing division of the Federal service, is planning a series of experiments with a view to securing a breed of featherless chickens. The attempt is to be made at the experiment stations in the South; and it gives us sincere pleasure to learn that those interested in the matter are sanguine of ultimate success. We are not told whether the new variety of chickens is to go naked or whether a coat of fur is to replace that dispensed with. If denuded of feathers and not provided with any substitute, they will be most ungainly looking creatures, and their food value is not likely to be increased by the necessary toughening process which will be needed to adapt them to exposure to the weather without the non-conducting envelope which nature saw fit to provide for them. A barnyard full of picked chickens would certainly be a ghastly spectacle, and just how the hens would manage the maternal process of brooding we are at a loss to imagine.

Possibly the work at the Southern experimental stations may be as successful in promoting the gayety of nations as some of the other attempts to change the course of nature which the Agricultural Department has planned, but it is a safe prediction that featherless chickens will not be popular. Japan has given us hairless dogs, but experience with the mange in their kennels has not predisposed the fastidious dog fanciers to consider that type of beast admirable. The Australian Ornithorhynchus paradoxis has hair, but he is a modest nondescript, and is seldom seen. We can stand scaleless fish, but featherless chickens would seem to be the limit, and if we do not share the confidence which the department officials express in the success of their experiment, it is perhaps because we think that nature is more successful with chickens than they are likely to be, and nature evidently prefers feathers. Can it be possible they think that bats are chickens capable of profitable domestication?

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

—Having the other day run across the word "Trempealeau" as the name of a Wisconsin town where there are the remains of an old French fort, we humbly confessed complete ignorance as to the history of the place, and then—humility not being good for journalistic tempers—we followed up a guess that the word was once written "trempe a l'eau," with the irritable suggestion that here was an opportunity for our all-knowing correspondents to be disdainfully kind. Now comes our punishment for that snippy phrase in the shape of a letter from Milwaukee, the writer of which, after disclaiming omniscience, proves that he is not disdainful by beginning his solution of the problem that proved too much for us with: "It is a matter of history—" That, of course, is simply kind; no hint, there, that our unfamiliarity with "Trempealeau" is ridiculous, if it isn't shameful—oh, no, not a bit of it! If to "it is a matter of history" the Milwaukee man had added: "and every schoolboy knows," the kindness would have been even simpler and our feelings better protected. However, we must tell what our correspondent says is a matter of history—name of the history, as usual in such cases, unrevealed. It is that "the place owes its title to Lieut LINTOT, an early French commander, who wrote of its site as 'qui trempe dans l'eau,' and this has gradually taken the form of 'Trempealeau.'" Alas and alas! the explanation leaves us just where we were before. JEAN NICOLET we know, and RADISSON and LE SUEUR and LANGLADES, not to mention FRONTENAC, LA SALLE, JOLIET and MARQUETTE, and other big fellows who figured in early Wisconsin history, but Lieut. LINTOT we know not—which is doubtless a very shameful confession. Also we do not see how "trempe dans l'eau" could change into "Trempealeau," and we are not afraid to confess it—there, now!

—President ELIOT's statistics in regard to the families which college graduates have, or, rather, do not have, cause no worriment to The Philadelphia Medical Journal, and it remarks, with what looks like perfect composure, that the young men who enter the professions cannot, in many cases, afford to be both educated and married. "We imagine," continues The Journal, "that some people will look upon this as a very alarming state of things, but we are not sure that it presages the end of the race. There is a constant differentiation going on in society, just as in nature generally. Some individuals are set apart for one thing and some for another. Some men must do the intellectual work while other men raise families. This is a fair arrangement. So long as we have a hardy commonalty from whose ranks we can recruit the scholars and literati of the next generation the country will be safe. There is no hereditary literary or professional caste with us—nor has there ever been in any wholesome civilization anywhere since the world began." That reference to "a hardy commonalty" we do not exactly like, but, that apart, The Journal's argument contains much sense as well as consolation and reassurance. Whatever in the way of "dying at the top" the human race is doing now is in all probability exactly what it has been doing ever since its members learned to make a fire, and—well, nothing very terrible has happened to it as yet. Scholars do not have scholars for fathers so often that there is any great danger of a lack of scholars in the future, even if those of the present don't leave many sons behind them. Differentiation and specialization are no new things, among men or elsewhere, and nature still knows her business.

—Investigation by the Bermuda authorities into the loss of the Madiana has ended in a verdict severely censuring her commander for "indiscretion." He approached the coast, they say, when he had not seen the light on Gibbs Hill; he failed "to become acquainted with the prevailing conditions," whatever that may mean, and he omitted to make a periodic adjustment of his compasses. That there was something gravely wrong for the steamer to pile herself on the reef she did, the first reports of the wreck made very apparent, despite their obvious inaccuracies, such as the statement that the grounding occurred while the vessel was picking her way through the narrow channels between the coral islets. There are narrow channels to be threaded in getting to Hamilton Harbor, but the Madiana was miles and miles away from them when the disaster occurred and she dashed upon the submerged side of the atoll straight from the open sea. But Capt. RICHARD FRASER has been known for many years as a careful as well as an able commander, and his experience in waters quite as dangerous as those around Bermuda has been very large, thanks to his innumerable trips to the Lesser Antilles. It will take much evidence to convince those who have sailed with him that he was guilty of negligence in this instance, and they will be prone to suspect that the Bermuda officials would have been less severe with him if they had not had some derelictions of their own from which it was desirable to distract attention. It is admitted that the light which Capt. FRASER ought to have seen was out of order. If he had no warning of that fact, it was perfectly natural for him to go ahead in the expectation of sighting it in time. He and his mates were anxiously scanning the horizon for it when the crash came, and their subsequent conduct was certainly that of able seamen as well as of gallant men. It is no small thing to ruin a veteran Captain's reputation in this way, and we are inclined to believe that the Bermuda decision against Capt. FRASER ought not to be the last word in the case.

—Now that the Board of Health has found forty New York druggists who use wood alcohol, a deadly poison, instead of that made of grain, in the preparation of such common household remedies as camphor and ginger, perhaps The Druggists' Circular will pull in its horns a little and no longer charge that in selecting phenacetin for their tests the board's chemists took the one substance out of which they could create a sensation. Those chemists have shown that common and inexpensive drugs, as well as uncommon and expensive ones, are fraudulently sophisticated in order to increase profits, and the indignant question propounded by The Druggists' Circular, whether it was reasonable to suppose that men as virtuous as the pharmacists of this city would be guilty of substitution and adulteration, has received an answer different from the one it hoped to receive. Of course there are honest pharmacists, but—there are others, and a lot of them, who can base a claim to honesty only on a confession of criminal ignorance. Are these murderous fellows trying to convince the public that the only way to get pure medicines is to establish municipal drug stores, conducted by salaried officials? It really looks so.

THE BEDFORD REFORMATORY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I wish to thank you for your editorial regarding the proposed abolition of the State Reformatory for Women at Bedford, and also to take the opportunity to correct a statement which has been published in at least one daily paper to the effect that the Board of Managers has asked for the transfer of thirty of their inmates to the State Prison at Auburn.

A letter from Mr. James Wood, President of the Board of Managers, dated yesterday, says: "But one inmate of the reformatory at Bedford has been transferred to the Auburn Prison. At most there are only two now in the reformatory who could with any propriety be so transferred."

With regard to a further statement that many of the inmates are feeble-minded, Mr. Wood says: "There is one inmate, and only one, who should be transferred to the custodial asylum for feeble-minded women at Newark. By representing that the two classes above referred to are very numerous it is claimed that the number remaining, after these transfers to Auburn and Newark, will be so small that all can be accommodated at the Hudson and Albion Houses of Refuge for Women. The fact is that all proper reformatory work in the State institutions for women would be so impaired by the overcrowding that would result that a great step backward would be made."

Mr. Wood might also have added that a most cruel injustice would be done were young women committed to a reformatory for purposes of training and education to be sent to a State prison or an idiot asylum, an injustice which it is to be hoped the law would not allow.

JOSEPHINE SHAW LOWELL.

New York, Feb. 19, 1903.

EX-DRUGGIST'S PROTESTS AND REVELATIONS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We have heard so much of late about our reform Board of Health and its analyses of patent medicines and the publishing of results, to the great delight and satisfaction of the wily patent medicine man, who "laughs in his sleeve" and reaps all the benefits for his patent medicine without any cost to him, that really we are tired of it.

As an ex-druggist, I know this whole matter is greatly exaggerated. The American druggist is a careful and conscientious business man, and not the criminal that he has been made out to be by the Health Department. It is true that of late some foreigners have been landing here in great numbers and gone into the drug business, some of whom, it is safe to say, are not overscrupulous; and no one would find any fault if the dishonest ones were ferreted out and punished. They can be found right among these importations; but to hold up the whole drug trade to view, like a gang of criminals out of jail, is the worst kind of injustice.

If our reform Board of Health really wants to do some good work, let it set about examining our food and nutrients in general. About six years ago, when I was still in the drug business, I remember selling a great deal of chrome yellow to a certain baker; I could never find out just what he did with it, but I am more than satisfied that he used it for coloring cake instead of putting in eggs. Here is a crime far beyond any possibilities in the drug line. Instead of getting nourishment you were slowly getting poisoned by chromate of lead. There is no doubt that the practice is carried on to-day. The baker has a substitute for butter and eggs, and all his flavors are artificial compounds more or less poisonous. The yellow color, supposed to be due to eggs, contained in cake is always some kind of "paint," mineral in some instances, vegetable in others; but whatever it is, it should not be there, for it is harmful, in a greater or less degree.

Let our reform board get to work and make it possible for us to get pure food; then it will be rendering the public a really useful service.

EX-DRUGGIST.

New York, Feb. 20, 1903.

THE POSITION OF SENATOR QUAY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As I consider THE TIMES the best paper in the United States and its editorials as the fairest and broadest-minded, I was rather surprised at certain criticisms made in to-day's issue on the United States Senate. You very correctly take Mr. Morgan to task for blocking legislation and using the antiquated and ridiculous rules of the Senate to thwart the obvious will of the majority, and then you very incorrectly—so it seems to me—take Mr. Quay to task for the same offense.

I do not pretend to defend Mr. Quay, and he is probably all the things your editorial implies, but he certainly has not been blocking legislation in his fight for the Statehood bill. There is just as certain and just as well-known a majority in favor of the Statehood bill as there is in favor of the Panama Canal. If the majority should be allowed to rule in one case it should be in the other. Mr. Quay seems to be simply demanding that the minority should not block the will of the majority. Even the devil should be given his due.

W. M. F.

New York, Feb. 20, 1903.

WOULD INCREASE THE PRESIDENT'S SALARY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

We note that Senator Hanna serves notice on the American people that Uncle Sam has more money than he knows what to do with by proposing the pensioning of ex-slaves. No doubt Uncle Sam is pretty well-to-do, and we know he is inclined to be liberal, and believe he would be more so if encouraged a little by his many confidential advisers, Senators and Congressmen.

If any legislation is necessary to disperse his vast holdings, why not increase the salary of our President? I doubt if there is a country on the face of the globe which pays as little to its Executive head as does Uncle Sam. I understand it is the same amount as we paid when we were poor. To-day we are rich and I see no good reason why some of this prosperity should not be passed up to the President. We all know it costs a great deal more to fill that position with proper dignity than it did fifty years ago. Everything else has been pushed ahead and advanced, and why not the annual salary of our President? Never mind what his politics are. If the American people elect a man to that office, he is entitled to much more than he gets now.

Just think of the sum at the disposal of the Executives of other countries, and to think our President has to get along on the paltry sum of $50,000 per annum! Two hundred and fifty thousand per annum is not too much for our President, and we can well afford to pay this sum. Some men have given up their lives to fill that position, and what do we find has to be done for those who were depending upon its occupant for support? A pension, and what a fight it is to get it. He should be made independent.

I would not stop at the increasing of the President's salary, but would also double the present salary of all the Senators and Congressmen and members of the Cabinet for the purpose of making them more independent and not compelled to look for "graft" from submarine boat corporations, or any other corporation for that matter. Uncle Sam is paying his office holders more than they get through the system of a salary. If the truth were known, the "graft" is added to the price of whatever Uncle Sam buys. We all know this. Then would it not be more honorable to raise the salaries and make our Senators and Congressmen more independent?

A BROAD-MINDED NEW YORKER.

Stapleton, S. I., Feb. 21, 1903.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY FACULTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your editorial of the 20th inst., in reference to the epidemic of typhoid fever at Ithaca, you do the faculty of Cornell University a grave injustice when you speak of the "usefulness of this splendid foundation as threatened by the ignorance and timidity of the Faculty." The Faculty of Cornell University is made up of a number of Faculties—arts, law, medicine, engineering, &c. None of these Faculties as a Faculty, or as a part of the General Faculty, has any voice whatever in the general management of the institution or in the formation and direction of its policy, these functions solely pertaining to the President and Board of Trustees.

The Cornell Infirmary is in sole charge of a committee composed of the President, Messrs. Emmons L. Williams, and Roger B. Williams, with a hospital nurse acting as Superintendent or matron. The Medical Faculty of Cornell has nothing whatever to do with the management, control, or supervision of the infirmary, and should not in any way be held responsible for the management of the institution, whether good or bad, or for the proper or improper treatment of its inmates.

The assertion is also made in your editorial that there has not been a sufficient number of nurses at the infirmary, and "that the nursing of typhoid cases has been insufficient." Except for a very few days, the number of nurses has been amply sufficient, and these women have been entirely devoted to their duties, and it can safely be said that no student who has been admitted to the infirmary has suffered in the slightest degree from any lack of skilled nursing during his illness. It is true that the infirmary has been overcrowded, but at the present time it contains thirty-five patients, the most of whom are doing comparatively well instead of being "all very sick," as stated in your paper. As to the methods of treatment of the epidemic by the local physicians, whether modern or not, it is not within the province of the university to decide this matter, as all physicians have a right to send patients to the infirmary and treat them as they choose, the infirmary having no physician. The number of deaths at the Cornell Infirmary up to the present time has been seven, instead of eleven, as stated in your columns, which so far is not as great a mortality as would be inferred from your editorial.

Whatever may be the condition of affairs at Ithaca, the Faculty of Cornell University is in no wise responsible for that condition, and I trust you will do justice to an honorable and intelligent body of men who must keenly feel your strictures upon their supposed neglect and incapacity.

CAYUGA.

Ithaca, N. Y., Feb. 21, 1903.

UNCLE SAM AS DEBT COLLECTOR.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

The attitude of your paper, and of the American press in general, is very amusing to any Britisher with a memory for historical debt-collecting facts.

Two or three years ago you collected by pressure from Turkey $96,000 for alleged (and very much alleged) missionary claims, incurred as a result of the seditious teachings of the fussy, interfering politico-foreign missionary. A century ago you collected or chastised Morocco, and you are now daily engaged in bullying poor little Santo Domingo for insults. Nobody objects. Because a yellow cur bites a mastiff and the big dog starts in to chastise the cur is no reason why the cur should run behind the American St. Bernard and defy the mastiff.

As you are a "world power," act as one—rise to your dignity, take over these curs, if they will let you. The Yankee is less beloved in Latin-America than the European, and it is side-splitting to read Castro's slobbering messages to the American people.

Lord Lansdowne did perfectly right, but should have gone alone, possibly. American good feeling is much wanted by England, but not at the expense of that nation being subject continually to insults from Venezuela, &c., from behind Uncle Sam's back, and your London correspondent is too much in touch with the radical and too little with the great mass of conservative-liberal opinion in England to advise you clearly of the real feeling there.

Why don't you call off Minister Powell from Santo Domingo, or, better still, come out manfully and say to the Latins, "Put up or shut up."

P. R. S.

Richmond, Va., Feb. 20, 1903.

A CORRECTION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your issue of the 16th inst. I find an account of the mass meeting at Cooper Union, the evening before, for the discussion of child labor.

It is to be regretted that this report should have given such exaggerated importance to a momentary interruption occasioned by a poor half-intoxicated fellow from the streets. The questioner was not "a tall, well-dressed man," (as stated in the report,) nor did he ask (as stated) an offensive question as to "all the women of Alabama." He referred entirely to the negro population, and the audience, instead of being moved to violence, (as stated in some of the morning papers,) was only irritated for the moment at the annoyance of a stupid and irrelevant interruption. The whole incident was over in a brief minute, and was hardly a matter to be "featured" in a serious report.

But I ask especially that you will kindly allow me to correct at least one of the inaccuracies in the report of my own address. The account says that "Mr. Murphy, after citing statistics to show that the percentage of child labor compared with adult labor varied a great deal in the different States, but that on the whole it had decreased in the past ten years, said," &c.

Now, this is just what I earnestly endeavored not to say. Taking the figures of the twelfth census, I showed that while from 1880 to 1890 there had been an increase in adult labor of 62 per cent. and a decrease in child labor of 33⅓ per cent., yet that from 1890 to 1900 this tendency had been changed; adult labor in the factories of the country having increased 24 per cent. and child labor having increased 33⅓ per cent. The figures show that in States like Illinois, Wisconsin, and even Massachusetts the percentage of the increase of child labor (1890-1900) was more than double the percentage of the increase in adult labor. The census classifies as children all operatives of fifteen years and under.

It seems just now the tendency of our industrial development, in dividing the burden of the world's labor, to place an increasing share of it upon the child. The figures are no occasion for hysteria. But they may well be taken as an occasion for interested and serious concern.

EDGAR GARDNER MURPHY.

Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 19, 1903.

THE REPUBLICAN PARTY.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

With the death of Lincoln the Republican Party underwent a great transformation; a change for the worse. There was no man who knew better than Andrew Johnson what were the sentiments and plans of his great predecessor regarding reconstruction and the restoration of the Union. He tried in good faith to carry out Mr. Lincoln's policy.

But that policy did not suit the radical leaders of the Republican Party. "I would like to see the entire people of the Southern Confederacy consigned to the penitentiary of hell," said Thaddeus Stevens in the House. If two men engage in a fight, and one is down and defeated, and says, "You have beaten me," to the other, "I will behave if you will let me up," and the other replies, "No, I have not done with you," and with his sword he lops off one ear, then the other. "I have whipped you, and now I will humiliate you." And so they did with the South. "We will take those who were your slaves and we will make them your political masters." With carpet-bag State Governments, supported by soldiers, they piled mountains of debt upon these States so lately devastated by war.

The great crime and mistake of the Republican Party was the enfranchisement of the negroes. It was right to oppose the extension of slavery. It was right to fight for the preservation of the Union, since the law of self-preservation is the first law of nature. But there is nothing in the history of the Republican Party since the death of Lincoln that is worthy of much commendation. They stole the Presidency from Mr. Tilden. They have fostered and encouraged trusts.

The war tariff framed by Mr. Morrill, and which he said should be taken off as soon as the war was over, has been largely increased. The war taxes upon property and wealth have all been removed, but the tariff taxes on the poor are much larger than they were by the Morrill war tariff.

A DEMOCRAT.

New York, Feb. 19, 1903.

FATHER BRANN'S ADDRESS.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I read with pain and great concern the remarks attributed by you to the Rev. Dr. Brann at an Irish meeting held in the basement of St. Agnes's Church.

As a Catholic citizen, in good standing with the Church, I decline absolutely to view every British question through Irish spectacles, and protest against the use of Catholic churches, which are not Irish, but universal, for the propagation and dissemination of hatred of England.

Dr. Brann's rodomontade could not possibly influence thoughtful men, who take a broad, practical view of public affairs. Dr. Brann would be much better engaged preaching Christ.

It has been the glory of our Catholic pulpit that it is consecrated solely to faith and morals, and that social topics and the passing questions of the hour are excluded therefrom, and we hope his Grace, the new Archbishop, will see to it that excited Irishmen or Englishmen or those of any other nationality are prevented from promoting a propaganda of sectional hate within the Church's sacred precincts.

CATHOLIC.

New York, Feb. 19, 1903.

FIFTH NATIONAL BANK CAUSED FORGER'S ARREST.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In your paper of this date, in connection with the forger Folleni, who is described as a clever forger who has victimized paying tellers in this city, you say that he passed a check on the Fifth National Bank for $150.

The facts are that the check was presented by one Mangano; it was detected immediately, and Mangano was arrested in the bank. Detectives McNulty and Darrow of the Eighteenth Precinct learned from Mangano that Folleni was the forger and they secured evidence of other forgeries, also checks of this and other banks, and found in his room a blotting pad with the imprint of the $150 check, certification stamps, &c., which secured the conviction of Folleni. The Fifth National Bank was not "victimized," but caused the arrest of the forgers.

T. W. SMITH,
Paying Teller Fifth National Bank.

New York, Feb. 20, 1903.

SUFFERED AT FIRELESS STATION.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

While waiting for a train this morning at an elevated railroad station, a man stepped into the ticket seller's inclosure and asked whether he had any fire in the stoves. The ticket seller replied no, they had none all morning, adding that he was very cold, and if there was no fire provided in the course of an hour he would be compelled to lock up and go home. This was at one of the most important stations, having a large stove in the middle of the waiting room and a small one in the ticket seller's inclosure.

Such treatment of employes by a corporation in weather like this is inexcusable and scarcely human. Why cannot the Board of Health see that such wrongs are righted?

PUBLIC SPIRIT.

New York, Feb. 21, 1903.

Chance for Street Car Officials.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Since the sardine industry in France is said to be ruined, would it not be a public service for the Metropolitan Street Railway Company to engage the packers of these fish to assist in arranging the passengers in their cars? The people who travel are so careless and selfish that they do not fit themselves as close together as, with proper supervision, they might. I have frequently seen an entire square foot of floor space monopolized by a single individual, while others could not even climb up on the back of the rear platform.

The plan suggested would probably enable from ten to fifteen additional passengers to ride in each car, and although this would not materially increase the income of the company it would doubtless pay the extra expense and would be a wonderful convenience to the public, whose interests the management has so much at heart.

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

New York, Feb. 21, 1903.

NUGGETS.

Their Opposite Roles.

"You say that Scrabbles and you played in opposite roles on the night he ran away with the box office receipts? How was that?"

"While I was appearing he was disappearing."—Baltimore Herald.

Discouraged.

Beryl—Why did Cholly Pucodles stop automobiling in his "Titian Terror"?

Sibyl—You see, the dear boy couldn't sound his automobile horn without people rushing to their doors, thinking he was the fishman.—Baltimore Herald.

The Tale That Is Told.

"Well," said the anecdotist, taking a fresh start, "to make a long story short—"

"Is a sacrifice we can hardly expect of the raconteur," interrupted the man who apparently never attempts to make friends by his affability.—Indianapolis News.

Sees Another Need.

"I'm tired of these lectures on 'How to treat your servants.'"

"Have you anything in the line of a substitute to suggest?"

"Well, rather."

"What?"

"Why, I think it wouldn't be a bad idea to have a few lectures for servants on 'How to treat your mistresses.'"—Chicago Post.

TO THE MAN WHO HAS THROWN AND HAS LOST.

To the man who has thrown and has lost, this word—
And, oh, that the word might cheer:
Press straightly forward, nor be deterred
By the failure recorded here;
For the past is past, and the future bears
No less its promise for you,
Oh, child of failure and ward of cares,
Though an ace and a deuce you threw.

To the man who has thrown and has lost, this word:
Who judges the things you do,
Or counts the tears that your eyes had blurred
Ere the dice of your fate you threw?
Who judges? I say, It is you and I,
And we are a sorry pair,
You, whom the Fates in their mirth defy,
And I, of all wisdom bare.

Who judges? I say, It is you and I,
And a billion of just our kind;
Knowing, not one, why we live or die;
Swaggering, pompous, and—blind.
To-day our herd its judgment proclaims;
To-morrow gives it the lie.
To-day we prate of immortal names;
To-morrow their memories die.

To the man who has thrown and has lost, this word:
Mayhap in the final test
Supremest honor may be conferred
By the Judge who knoweth best
On the one whom the world in its folly proclaimed
A failure abject and sheer;
Mayhap he may stand with the chosen named
As the ones He holds most dear.

To the man who has thrown and has lost, this word:
There is never a failure sheer
Till the final word of them all is heard,
And the record is ended here;
And I hold this faith, and hold it true,
In the midst of life's clamors and dins:
'Tis the thrower's intent the while he threw,
Not the spots on the dice, that wins.

—ALFRED J. WATERHOUSE.

BOOKER T. WASHINGTON PLEADS FOR NEGROES

Suggests a Conference to Discuss the Whole Race Problem.

Would Have Representative White Men from North and South Meet Black Men and Reach a Solution.

Discussing the negro problem, in an address before the Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences, in the Brooklyn Academy of Music last evening, Booker T. Washington of the Tuskegee Institute said that he believed the time had come when representative white men of the North and the South should meet with negroes and consider with calmness and business sagacity the whole subject as viewed from every point.

Mr. Washington addressed one of the largest audiences that has ever assembled in the Brooklyn Academy of Music. The big building was crowded to the doors and hundreds of people had to be turned away. A. Augustus Healy, President of the Brooklyn Institute, presided and introduced Mr. Washington. The title of Mr. Washington's address was "The Educational and Industrial Emancipation of the Afro-American." He said in part:

"Our Republic is the outgrowth of the desire for liberty that is natural in every human breast. It was the desire for liberty, ever burning the hearts of the Pilgrim Fathers and the Quakers, that led them to cut loose from kindred and native land. It was the same aspiration that led these people in their new-found home in America to resolve to rid themselves of all connection with the mother country.

"During all the period that the majority and dominant races were contending for the most complete and perfect freedom and independence there were living by their side two other races, different in color and different in history, the Indian and the negro. The red man refused in a large degree to serve the white man as slave, refused as a general thing to assimilate the white man's civilization. Strange to relate, during all the years in which the white American was making such heroic struggles for his own freedom, at nearly every point at which the lives of the red man and the white man touched each other there either was war between the two or injustice and suppression shown the original American.

"You have so far practiced absorption, colonization, or extermination that the problem growing out of the presence and influence of the red man is small in comparison with the scope and depth of your other race problem. That is to say, in one way or another you have got the Indian out of the range of your vision. And in this country it seems to be the fashion to consider a problem solved when we get it out of our sight to such an extent that its existence is unobtrusive and our consciences are eased.

"It is interesting and perhaps instructive to note that during the greater part of the period in which agitation for the most complete freedom for the white race was kept up, another and growing race was being held in servitude by the very people seeking liberty for themselves. Even George Washington, whose birthday we celebrate, held slaves while he fought for freedom.

"Our most recent experiment in the way of race accessions—the Filipino—I shall not on this occasion discuss, for the reason that we seem as yet to be quite undecided as to how he shall be classed, whether as a white man or as a black man. Just now the Filipino seems to be going through the interesting process of being carefully examined. If he can produce hair that is long enough and nose and feet that are small enough, I think the Filipino will be treated as a white man; otherwise he will be assigned to my race.

"If I were to consider the question purely from a selfish standpoint, I should urge that our new subjects be classed as negroes; but if I were to consider unselfishly the peace of mind of the Filipino himself, I should hope that he be so classified that in addition to all his trials he will not struggle through all future generations considered and looked upon as a problem, instead of as a man.

"I want to request that you white men of the North and the white men of the South approach the solution of the negro question with coolness, with that calmness, that deliberation, and that sense of justice and foresight with which you approach any other problem in business or National affairs. On most other subjects white men use their reason, not their feelings, but in considering the subject of the colored man, in most cases, there are evidences of passion—a tendency to exaggerate and to make a sensation out of the most innocent and the most meaningless events. This is not the way to settle great National questions. While the North and the South argue in heated passion the negro suffers.

"I believe the time has come—and I believe it is a perfectly practicable thing—when a group of representative Southern white men and Northern white men and negroes should meet and consider with the greatest calmness and business sagacity the whole subject, as viewed from every point. When there is division, when there is doubt, on other great questions this method is followed. Why not in this?

"The age for settling great questions, either social or National, with the shotgun, the torch, and by lynchings has passed. An appeal to such methods is unworthy of either race. I may be in doubt about some things connected with our future, but of one thing I feel perfectly sure, and that is that ignorance and race hatred are no solution for any problem on earth.

"When measured by the standard of eternal, or even present justice, that race is greatest that has learned to exhibit the greatest patience, the greatest self-control, the greatest forbearance, the greatest interest in the poor, in the unfortunate; that has been able to live up in a high and pure atmosphere, and dwell above hatred and acts of cruelty. He who would be greatest must become the least. Though often beset behind and before, and on the right hand and on the left, with difficulties that would seem well-nigh insurmountable, I have the most complete faith in the ultimate adjustment of all the perplexing questions that weigh heavily upon us."

NEGRO PROBLEM'S PERIL.

"If you could but put the Indian where the negro is to-day and multiply him to the number of the negro, the Indian would have his rights as a man respected or the scalp of every white man would be taken and hanging at his belt, or else every Indian would have gone to the happy hunting grounds."

So declared the Rev. Dr. Harry P. Dewey, successor of the late Dr. Storrs, in the pulpit of the Church of the Pilgrims, Brooklyn, preaching yesterday morning on "The Negro Problem as It Appears To-day." Dr. Dewey declared that there was a menace in continuing to withhold from the negro political and industrial equality, that the black man was waking up from the lethargy imposed upon him by years of servitude, and was preparing to assert himself.

"An opinion prevails," said the preacher, "that a negro belongs to an inferior race, and that we cannot uplift him. You cannot expect anything else from the South, but the serious aspect of it all is that this discrediting of the negro is not confined to the South. How many hotels in the North will accord equal privileges to the white and to the black man? How many white men are there who would respond with alacrity to the candidacy of a negro, even though his fitness for office were evident?

"We believe, or act as if we believed, that to the Caucasian race belongs the right to rule in things industrial, political, and social. We proclaim the Declaration of Independence, and declare that we would not make any reservation regarding the statement that all men are created free and equal, and yet we often act as if we seemed to believe that when the general term for humanity was used it was meant to exclude the African. But the way in which the negro has taken his treatment has been marvelous. He has been meek and mild.

"Yet the negro is awakening. He is beginning to feel and realize what he can do. He is beginning to feel the blood of his African ancestors in his veins. You and I with much truth may well look on with awe as to what the results will be when a man such as this man is begins to scent liberty. As the negro begins to feel something of the accumulations of ancestry lifted, as he emerges out of the deadening effect of years of slavery, as he begins to be intoxicated with visions of liberty, who shall say him nay? Will not the colored man rise in awful wrath and smite and palsy the hand that would hold him back?

"Do we not see that for two races to continue side by side, each conscious of its power, each knowing that its fortunes are inextricably interwoven with the other, is as impossible as for two giants to continue side by side with one denying to the other the privileges he accords to himself? If there is to be liberty and fraternity there must be equality."

Continuing, Dr. Dewey said that we could never hope to eliminate the negro or to amalgamate or disintegrate him. The black man would continue to be with us, and his skin would become no lighter. It was his belief that the races would never come nearer together socially. We should develop the negro's individuality, beginning with industrial education, so that in our commercial life he might become a necessary factor.

DR. LORIMER DISCUSSES PARTISANS AND THE NEGRO.

The Rev. W. C. Stinson Pleads for the Black Man's Suffrage at a Washington Birthday's Celebration.

An audience that filled every seat in Carnegie Hall yesterday afternoon listened to a relation of the traits of George Washington. The speeches were, "Washington, the Man," "Washington, the Servant of Men," and "Washington, the Leader of Men." The Seventh Regiment Band gave a sacred concert well interspersed with patriotic airs. Additionally, the New York Festival Chorus, composed of 300 voices, rendered Gounod's "Soldiers' Chorus" and Handel's "Hallelujah" chorus, and the four Park sisters played several cornet selections. Hamilton Wright Mabie presided over the meeting.

In his speech, "Washington, the Leader of Men," Dr. George C. Lorimer said:

"Washington was above partisanship. Partisanship, in my opinion, is a condition almost equal to corruption. It prevents men from seeing things in their right perspective and in acting honorably. A Democrat can put a black man into a Post Office, and it seems all right; a Democrat can invite a negro to his home, and again there is no objection, but let a Republican do such a thing—" The applause drowned out the rest of the sentence. When silence had been restored again Dr. Lorimer said: "God bless President Roosevelt!" and there was more applause.

After speaking at some length about Washington's love for law, Dr. Lorimer said:

"There is a good deal of trifling talk about the Declaration of Independence just now. Some would have us believe that we have outgrown it. My opinion is that it is still worth more than 10,000 islands in the vast Pacific." [Loud applause.]

In his prayer the Rev. W. C. Stinson added a plea for the black man—that his right of suffrage bought by the spilling of so much blood should never be taken away from him.

Dr. Charles P. Fagnani, professor at Union Theological Seminary, spoke on "Washington, the Man," and Dr. Donald Sage Mackay on "Washington, the Servant of Men."

SECTIONAL JEALOUSY DECRIED.

NEWARK, N. J., Feb. 22.—In the course of a sermon on "The American Citizen" to-night, the Rev. James I. Vance of the North Reformed Church said:

"There never was a time when sectionalism was less needed than now. We have large problems before us as a Nation, and cannot afford to waste ourselves in small sectional jealousies. The American citizen should have a large tolerance and as little as possible of that Pharisaic spirit of self-righteousness which poses as the moral regulation of the universe condemned. It is not likely that Texas can settle the trust question for New Jersey nor that Massachusetts can settle the race question for South Carolina.

"I do not believe that we shall ever again go to war with each other. I am the son of a Confederate soldier, and I can honestly say, thank God, secession failed. The greatest blessing that has come to the South was the emancipation of the slaves. There is no danger of another war between the North and the South, but we can weaken the Nation by keeping alive the feelings of sectional hate.

"All broad-minded, fair American citizens must deplore the recent bungling statesmanship which has opened afresh an old and well-nigh healed sore, and brought the race question to the front again. President McKinley with a large statesmanship that made him the representative of the entire country and with a diplomacy that was worth more than genius, succeeded in obliterating sectional lines, but within a year of his untimely death, through a series of unfortunate incidents, the old passions are flaming forth.

"The race question in this country, in so far as it is a negro question, is a Southern question. The Southern people are trying to settle it in the face of difficulties which would stagger a people less brave and hopeful. I believe they will settle it to the ultimate satisfaction of both whites and blacks, if misguided fanatics and meddlesome politicians can be kept quiet.

"There are prejudices in the South and there are prejudices in the North. Perhaps many of these prejudices are based upon ignorance. If we knew better each other and each other's conditions, we should be more tolerant of honest differences. It is neither sane nor patriotic to conclude that every man who fails to adopt our prejudices is trying to pull down the flag and nullify the Constitution."

DEFENDS THE NEGRO.

The Rev. W. H. Brooks of St. Mark's Methodist Episcopal Church, in West Fifty-third Street, near Eighth Avenue, spoke in defense of the negro race in his sermon last evening.

"If ever there were a time when the gospel of good-will, of Christian forbearance and common sense, needed to be preached, it is now," said he. "I have a profound conviction that the time has come, fully come, when the black man can no longer remain silent, when he must speak and the world must hear.

"We have suffered in silence when unreasonable attacks have been made upon us by designing politicians. We have been bled by the pens of some inconsiderate, antagonistic, and hostile writers, both North and South—authors with itching palms, short memories, and elastic consciences, who have painted us blacker than Egyptian darkness. All this, and much more, we could stand in silence, but when the pulpit which represents our Lord Jesus Christ, Who gave His life for men, forgets its mission and preaches a gospel of hate, caste, sentimentalism, and falsehood, it is time to rise and cry, 'Save us, Lord, or we perish!'

"Is it fair to characterize a race or class of people by its worst element? That some are degraded goes without saying. But are they wholly responsible for their condition? What chances are there to rise? What incentive to rise? What tremendous efforts are being made in certain sections to prevent us from rising, and what tremendous force is used to put back the man who is strong enough to rise!

"Is a race to be stigmatized as bestial because some members of it sin against God, dishonor mankind, and disgrace themselves? What of the Red Light district? Is Paterson, N. J., ancient history? But who would charge this against a race? We freely admit the mote in our eye; why not consider the beam?"

LAND FOR THE NEGRO.

"The solution of the negro problem is in the negro getting and cultivating land," declared the Rev. H. B. Frissell, the Principal of the Hampton Institute, Hampton, Va., at a meeting held in the Rutgers Presbyterian Church, Broadway and Seventy-third Street, last night.

"It is not strange that the problem of the South is not solved. It will not be solved until ignorance is wiped away. And that is what the Hampton Institute is trying to do. There are now 6,000 graduates of the institute teaching through the South."

The Principal described the aim and purpose of the institution with regard to its work of fitting teachers for work among the negroes and Indians.

T. R. Williams, a graduate, described the needs and condition of the negroes of the South, and told how he learned his alphabet by reading the names on the tombstones of a country cemetery. At seventeen years of age he taught in a country school, and finally went to Hampton, when, after graduating, he taught school for five years in the West, and then went back to the institute as a teacher.

A Summer school is held for teachers, and last Summer more than 800 attended. Night schools have now been started for the older people. In some of the negro schools, the pupils are so crowded that if the children wish to write they have to get down on their knees and write on the floor.

Lucy Conger, a full-blooded Sioux Indian, a graduate of the institute, told about her work among the Indians.

"RIGHTS OF THE UNBORN"

Rev. Mr. Scudder Says the State Should Control Marriages.

Declares Poor People Have No Right to the Luxury of Large Families—President Roosevelt's Position.

"Rights of the Unborn" was the subject of a sermon delivered last night by the Rev. John L. Scudder at the First Congregational Church, Jersey City. He said in part:

"The babe in the cradle is not only the centre of attraction in the home; it is an important factor in many a social problem, and upon it the very race depends. As the physical health, the moral character, and the opportunity for an enjoyable life on the part of the child are largely determined by father and mother, their responsibility in bringing a human being into the world is grave, and should be thoroughly considered. No child has a right to exist unless there is a prospect of its possessing a good bodily constitution, and being properly cared for by its parents until capable of earning its own livelihood. If a man has no right to poison his child with arsenic or strychnine, he certainly has no right to bring a child into the world with the poison of hereditary disease in his blood.

"In the absence of suitable conscientiousness on the part of parents the State should intervene and give licenses to marry only to those who are healthy and fit to be fathers and mothers. The State has a right to place restrictions on marriage for the welfare of the future citizens. Inveterate paupers, hopeless drunkards, incorrigible paupers, insane and idiotic people, and such as are afflicted with consumption and other diseases likely to injure the next generation should be denied the privilege of wedlock. A birth forbidden by law should be construed as a criminal offense, and the parents should be punished by fine or imprisonment. Science and not caprice should be the arbiter of life, and domestic sentiment in some cases must be sacrificed in behalf of the general good.

"Poor people in our overcrowded cities, who allow themselves the luxury of six or eight children, when they know their income is not sufficient to properly feed and clothe and shelter them, are positively cruel. The workingman's ambition should be to rear two children instead of ten, as heretofore, and give his children an opportunity to taste a few of the good things of life. Let the rich have large families. They ought to have them, for they have the means to provide for them. President Roosevelt can well afford to advocate a multitudinous household, for he gets a salary of $50,000 a year, besides the income from an independent fortune. I wonder how he would enjoy his own advice if he had a dozen children and was getting $2 a day. Circumstances alter cases mightily. I claim the size of the family should be determined by the state of the pocketbook.

"We need have no sentimental anxiety over a lack of population. Immigration will prevent the country from being depopulated. A smaller population with a better distribution of the blessings of civilization among them would be most desirable."

POLISH CATHOLIC MOVEMENT.

80,000 Said to Have Broken from the Roman Church—Bishop Kosiozski to Speak Here.

Polish Catholics in America to the number of 80,000 have, it is said, broken away from the Roman Catholic Church. A leader among them is Bishop Kosiozski, who comes to this city to-day in the interest of his movement, and who is to speak on Wednesday to the Episcopal Church Club. He does not, however, represent all of these Poles, for some of them favor the Rev. Father Hudor of Central Pennsylvania, who seeks to be ordained a Bishop by the Old Catholics of Europe.

To this intervention High Church Episcopalians here object. Indeed, they look upon the consecration of Bishop Kosiozski as an act wanting in courtesy, and while they overlook it because it is done and cannot be undone, some of them urge the notifying of the Old Catholics of Europe that the Episcopal Church in America will look with disfavor upon any future consecration of a Bishop for service here.

Bishop Kosiozski and the Poles who are with him have formally accepted the Lambeth Quadrilateral, and having done so they ask what the Episcopal Church intends to do about it. This Quadrilateral was a four-plank platform upon which the Episcopal Church invited the rest of the world to unite into one Church. Polish Catholics accepted the platform, but Episcopalians have shown so little readiness to accept the Poles that the latter, besides some other people, ask now whether the Episcopal Church meant seriously anything when it put forth its famous platform. The Poles represent the first tangible result of the Quadrilateral advance, although it has been published for many years.

There are six Polish Catholic congregations in and near New York, but their strength lies in Central Pennsylvania, in Buffalo, Cleveland, Chicago, and the Northwest. Bishop Kosiozski resides in Chicago, where a theological seminary is building. He seeks to become a recognized part of the Protestant Episcopal Church, retaining jurisdiction over his countrymen in religious matters, but not interfering with the English Bishop in Chicago, and Bishop McLaren not interfering with him.

RECTOR STAYED AWAY.

Averted Trouble at a Polish Church in Jersey City.

A policeman was stationed at the door of the Polish Independent Catholic Church, Jersey City, yesterday, at the request of several members, who feared there might be trouble. There was no trouble, however, because there was no service, owing to the non-appearance of the rector, the Rev. Ferdinand Pudgarski.

The congregation, which numbers about two hundred, is divided into two factions. One upholds Father Pudgarski, while the other demands his resignation. The opposing faction sought to bring about the rector's arrest two weeks ago on the charge that he had locked the church doors against them, but Police Justice Hoos refused to interfere. He told them if they wanted to eject Father Pudgarski, they must bring suit in chancery. This they have not done.

MAY TAKE BOOK PLANT WEST.

Methodists Talk of Removing It from This City.

It is proposed to move away from this city the manufacturing plant of the Methodist Episcopal Church, now maintained at Fifth Avenue and Twentieth Street. The Book Committee, which has the matter in charge, listened to a report of a sub-committee on the unification of publishing interests while in session in New York last week, but decided to make no recommendations at this time.

The proposition now is to remove the manufacturing plants away from both New York and Cincinnati, and to some small town in the Middle West, probably just outside of Chicago, where there is a growing Methodist trade centre, keeping in New York, Cincinnati, and Chicago simply the selling agencies.

MISSIONARY SOCIETIES' PLANS.

A Periodical to be Published—The Rev. Dr. J. W. Cooper's Work.

The two Congregational benevolent societies that have headquarters in this city have plans for enlargement of work. The senior society, the Home Missionary, will begin the publication of a periodical to be called The New Nation. The editor will be the Rev. Dr. Joseph B. Clark, for many years one of the secretaries of the society.

The other organization, the American Missionary Association, has invited the Rev. Dr. J. W. Cooper, a pastor of New Britain, Conn., to take up work beginning April 1, chiefly that of inspecting educational institutions in the South, of which the association has a large number. When the association holds its annual meeting in the Fall it is expected the Rev. Dr. Cooper will be elected a corresponding secretary.

DR. POTTER AS ARCHBISHOP.

The Rev. Dr. C. F. Canedy's Plan to Make Him Metropolitan of the State's Combined Dioceses.

Before the Churchmen's Association the Rev. Dr. C. F. Canedy of Trinity Church, New Rochelle, read a paper than has created wide discussion in Protestant Episcopal circles, being generally approved. The paper was upon the situation in this diocese, and the method of relief for Bishop Potter.

The first part of his recommendation was that the State of New York, with its five dioceses, be created into a province, with the New York diocesan as metropolitan. This would mean the title of Archbishop for Bishop Potter, but the Rev. Dr. Canedy argued that the importance of New York justified the step. There is a proposition before the general convention to divide the country in provinces, and this, if passed, would mean Episcopal Archbishops, the speaker argued.

When seen yesterday concerning his paper the Rev. Dr. Canedy said:

"Relief for Bishop Potter is a necessity. The relief he himself proposes, of a Bishop of another diocese coming here half the year, is quite beneath this great diocese to accept. I advocate the provincial system and the making of an Archbishop of New York. Then elect another if need be a Bishop of New York. There is need for both. As for a division of the diocese, I do not take seriously the fear of Bishop Potter that the diocesan who has merely Manhattan and the Bronx will become what he characterizes as a 'cockney Bishop.' If he were to do so it would be the man, not the field, in which he worked.

"I think Westchester County ought to go with the new Hudson River jurisdiction and help to make it strong. I think it should be the Diocese of Newburg, for Newburg is a good deal stronger Church city than Poughkeepsie, and besides it has the old St. George's parish of pre-Revolutionary times. It is better to call the diocese after a name of a city rather than a river."

BIBLE FOR KING EDWARD.

To be Presented by British Bible Society in Place of the Gift Proposed Before the Coronation.

Just before the coronation of King Edward VII., according to the report of the British and Foreign Bible Society for 1902, the society, through its President, the Marquis of Northampton, asked the King if he would accept a Bible published by the society for use in the coronation ceremonies in Westminster Abbey. The King replied in the affirmative. Afterward it was ascertained that Bibles used at a coronation service must contain the Apocrypha, and, as those Bibles printed by the society do not contain the Apocrypha, the society was compelled to forego the proposed gift to the King. After the coronation, the King expressed a desire for a book printed by the society, which, he said, he would prize highly as a memento of the coronation.

The Bible that the society has prepared for presentation has been completed. Its pages are about 8 by 11 inches. Royal red morocco, tooled and inlaid, has been used by the binders for the covers. Early Christian symbols and ornamental designs from the Catacombs, in medallion form, decorate the cover. There is a peacock, which was an ancient emblem of the Resurrection, on account of the renewal of its plumage. A lamp, in the form of a ship, is emblematic of the Church, with St. Peter at the helm and St. Paul at the prow.

The central design is a cross, surrounded by vine leaves and bunches of grapes and ears of wheat, typical of the bread of life. The flyleaves are of red silk. There is a royal red velvet case, with his Majesty's cipher and crown embroidered in gold.

ALLIED WITH SALVATION ARMY.

"Soldiers" Have Charge of Calvary Episcopal Church Mission.

Under the plan of endowment for downtown churches, Calvary Episcopal Parish, Fourth Avenue and Twenty-first Street, has accumulated, according to its Year Book just out, $159,324, all of which is invested as a guarantee that the church and its work shall remain. Of this sum $118,400 is for the maintenance of the parish church itself, $27,900 for a parish house fund, and the balance may be used to rebuild Calvary Church and support Calvary Chapel, in East Twenty-third Street, which may or may not be kept where it now is.

Calvary maintains a large rescue mission work in East Twenty-third Street, but last year it put this work under the charge of the Salvation Army, and the rector, the Rev. Dr. J. Lewis Parks, says the combination works very well.

NEED OF MORE COURTESY.

Dr. Van De Water's Comment on Flynn's Death in Crowded Car.

Dr. George R. Van De Water, the rector of St. Andrew's Protestant Episcopal Church, at One Hundred and Twenty-seventh Street and Fifth Avenue, in his sermon yesterday morning referred to the death of James Flynn, the ex-Assistant Corporation Counsel, who was stricken on Friday with apoplexy while on a Ninth Avenue train, and died before he was removed from the train.

Dr. Van De Water spoke of the crushes on elevated and surface cars during the rush hours, and said that this condition of affairs, which was apparently unavoidable, should make persons show more courtesy to each other.

"We are living in a time and in a place," he said, "where all of us should show the utmost consideration for our fellowmen."

FRANCISCANS' SUPERIOR GENERAL.

Father Englert May Be Chosen, It Is Said, at the Election in Rome.

The members of the Order of St. Francis in this city have received an announcement from Rome that a universal chapter of the Franciscan Order is to be held in that city on Pentecost Sunday, May 31, to elect a Superior General of the order to succeed the late Rev. Aloisius Lauer. In this country the Franciscans have five provinces.

It is said that the new Superior General is to be the Very Rev. Peter Baptist Englert, formerly professor of the Cincinnati Franciscan College, and for six years Provincial of that province. In Rome Father Englert has been the representative of the American Franciscans since the reorganization of the Friars Minor by the Pope about four years ago. He is one of the Definitors General.

Changes in Catholic Churches.

Archbishop Farley has appointed the Rev. James Fitzsimmons, Professor of Moral Theology in St. Joseph's Seminary, Dunwoodie, Yonkers, as rector of the Church of the Sacred Heart, at Dobb's Ferry, made vacant by the transfer of the Rev. Joseph F. Flannelly to the rectorship of St. Veronica's Church, Christopher Street, this city. The Rev. James M. McDonnell of Ossining has been transferred to St. Paul's Church, in East One Hundred and Seventeenth Street, where he will act as assistant.

Manhattan Clergyman Called to Texas.

The Rev. William E. Henkell, first assistant to the Rev. Dr. George R. Van De Water, rector of St. Andrew's Episcopal Church, Harlem, has received a call to the rectorship of the Church of the Messiah, Gonzales, Texas.

DEATH OF A MISSIONARY.

Wife of the Rev. Frederick H. Price, Who Went to Burma.

A Cable dispatch, received by the Secretaries of the Methodist Episcopal Missionary Society in this city, has announced the death in Burma on the 10th inst., of Mrs. Ellen Perry Price, wife of the Rev. Frederick H. Price, one of the society's missionaries in that country. Mrs. Price was born on Dec. 25, 1860, in Homer, N. Y. She was graduated from Syracuse University in 1883. Three years later she received the degree of Master of Arts from that institution, and that of Doctor of Philosophy from Baker University in 1898.

She was married in 1888 to Frederick H. Price, who was a classmate in Syracuse. After his graduation, Mr. Price occupied several pulpits in the West, where he and his wife remained until August, 1891, when they sailed for Burma.

IN THE SHOPS.

Hemstitched initial paper is 50 cents a quire.

***

Pretty locket picture frames in French gilt have been reduced to $1 each.

***

Any number of India silks are being sold to be made up for the Summer. From one of the shops in which a very good quality of twenty-inch silk has been sold at 39 cents a yard, 110 orders were sent to Jersey towns during the first three hours of one morning last week. India silks are durable, and they can be made into simple shirtwaist suits or more elaborate gowns.

***

Pretty cretonnes are appearing in the shops as furniture coverings and draperies. They cover the large screens which are so useful.

***

Bedspreads are cut also in designs to match the cretonnes. The centres have flower designs. They are finished frequently with white fringe on the edges when they are to be used on brass bedsteads.

***

Small silk cords with white tassels at the ends, that are useful for many purposes, can be found for 5 cents a piece. Cords of cotton, with tassels a little larger, cost the same price.

***

For pretty china at low prices there are little sets of sugar bowls and creamers in paste of a soft, cream-white shade, the pattern being that of flowers in a delicate anemone shade. These cost 20 cents for the two pieces. There are plates to match which cost 10 cents apiece. There is no cover to the sugar bowl.

***

Dolls' corsets in shades of pink and of a pale green cost 10 cents a pair. They are undoubtedly straight front. If they were not no properly made doll could wear them.

***

Boxes of letter paper, with a portrait of the Father of his Country on the box, cost 19 cents each.

***

There may be no more need for hand-warmers this Winter, but it would do no harm to lay in a supply. The small Japanese stoves range in price from 10 cents to $1.50. The most expensive kinds have the outside covered with a long-haired fur.

***

Big Benares brass lamp shades are used for oil and electric lights. They are made to vary in effect by being lined with different colored silks, red, or green, or white, and on each shade there is a deep fringe of beads, matching the silk lining in color. They are small glass beads, and they form a thick, close fringe.

***

Smart bodices, a number of which have been sent to Florida within the last month, are so attractive generally that they cannot be kept in stock. They are of pongee, trimmed with colored silk embroideries. One that is particularly effective has the bands taken from the embroidered skirt of a Parsee women. The embroidery is carried around the shoulders, giving a yoke effect. The bands, separating some distance from the centre of the front, are carried down the waist for several inches. There is a narrow band of embroidery around the lower part of the stock, with a small stole-like end in the front. Stars of pongee-colored silk trim the bodice, and the round buttons, two rows down the front, are embroidered with colors to match the Parsee bands. The pongee is of a heavily corded variety, which has almost the consistency of alpaca, and it is much more stylish than the ordinary soft pongee.

***

A charming pale blue crêpe de chine gown is made in full lines, shirred at the upper parts of skirt and bodice and the tops of the sleeves. The shirring at the top of the skirt is perhaps four inches deep, fine, and close, and there is no other trimming, with the exception of a line of handwork in black and white across the top of the hem. That is formed of black and white French knots, two or three inches of them alternating with as many of cross stitches. There is a shirred yoke on the bodice, and the fullness below is gathered in at the waist, where there is a crush belt of the crêpe. There is a jacket to the bodice, finished on the edge with lace and embroidery, the curved patterns of the lace being in cream, a heavy scalloped edge of embroidery in a deeper cream outlining it. Beyond the lace is a line of French knots in black and white. The stock is of the lace and embroidery, the scaloped edges of the latter forming the upper part, with folds of white chiffon inside. Two narrow bands of the crêpe have knots in black and white running through the stock. The sleeves are shirred to match skirt and bodice, the shirring covering the curve of the shoulder. Below the sleeve falls out in full lines to the elbow, where it is finished with the lace and embroidery, headed with knots of black and white. Inside the full sleeve is another of white chiffon, which is drawn in around the arm by a band of black velvet. It is one of the prettiest crêpe gowns of the season.

NEWS OF THE PLAYHOUSES.

Henry W. Savage will produce "The Prince of Pilsen" at the Broadway Theatre on March 17, at the conclusion of its long run in Boston and in the Western cities. "The Prince of Pilsen" will succeed "The Silver Slipper" and will have the original performers. Gustave Luders, the composer of the music, will use his own orchestra and will personally conduct. Among those in the cast are John W. Ransome, Arthur Donaldson, Edgar Norton, Albert Parr, Sherman Wade, Jeannette Bagard, Lillian Coleman, and Zella Frank.

***

The thirteenth annual entertainment of the Relief Fund of the Treasurers' Club of America was held last night at Wallack's Theatre. Over $1,600 was realized. The programme consisted of thirty-two numbers. John Lessler officiated as stage manager. The theatre orchestra volunteered its services. Among those who appeared were Edna Wallace Hopper, Elita Proctor Otis, Sidney Grant, Aurie Dagwell, Mme. Eugenia Mantelli, "Gus" Edwards, Ross Beaumont, and the six little men in "The Silver Slipper."

***

The entire cast of the "Sultan of Sulu" gave a performance of their opera last night at the Harmonie Club, 45 West Forty-second Street. At least 800 members of the club, with their guests, were present. Heinrich Conried acted as Chairman of the Entertainment Committee. At the conclusion of the performance there was a Washington's Birthday dance.

The Opera House Concert.

The usual Sunday night concert was given at the Metropolitan Opera House last night. A fair-sized audience was present, and each number was received with applause. The soloists were Mme. Seygard, Miss Carrie Bridewell, Miss Marilly, and Messrs. Salignac, Bispham, and Blass. Mr. Flon conducted the orchestra. The last number on the programme and one that was received with enthusiasm was a fantasie of American airs, arranged by Victor Herbert.

Newport Society Notes.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, Feb. 22.—Reginald C. Vanderbilt was the guest of honor at a "stag" dinner given to-night by Daniel B. Fearing at his villa, in Annandale Road. Other guests were Col. Reginald Norman, W. H. Powell, William R. Hunter, Dr. Anderson, United States Navy; Benjamin Weaver, and Frederick H. Paine.

Mr. and Mrs. E. Rollins Morse are here to inspect the improvements to their new villa, in Bellevue Avenue.

Cazeau Pinard's Secret Marriage.

Friends of Cazeau Pinaud of 45 West Sixty-fifth Street were surprised to learn yesterday that he and Miss Lucy E. Everitt of New York were married on Sept. 29 last in Newport, R. I., by the Rev. William B. Meenhan. John A. Pinaud said yesterday that the announcement of the marriage came as a complete surprise. He and his wife had met their daughter-in-law without any idea of the relationship. There was no reason for a secret marriage, it was said, other than a romantic notion of the young people.

Bishop Merrill Ill.

CHICAGO, Feb. 22.—Bishop Stephen M. Merrill of the Methodist Episcopal Church is seriously ill at the Wesley Hospital with pneumonia. The Bishop was suffering severely Saturday with a cold, which had troubled him for several days, and he went to the hospital for a few days' rest. Pneumonia developed early to-day. It was said to-night that he was holding his own and his physicians were confident he would recover.

DEATH OF MILES ROSS.

Ex-Congressman Who Fought the Late Gov. Abbett in Two Political Contests in New Jersey.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW BRUNSWICK, N. J., Feb. 22.—Ex-Congressman Miles Ross died of pleuro-pneumonia here to-night, aged seventy-six years. He had been ill for several weeks. At his bedside were his wife, three sons, Millard, Harry, and Robert Ross, and two daughters, Mrs. Henry Manning and Mrs. B. M. Price. He was one of the most successful leaders the Democratic Party had ever had in New Jersey. He was elected to Congress in 1874 and afterward for three successive terms. In 1882 he was opposed by John Kean, present Senator from New Jersey, and defeated.

Mr. Ross had been in Congress only one session when Leon Abbett, afterward Governor, as Chairman of the New Jersey delegation to the Democratic Convention in St. Louis, in 1876, that nominated Samuel J. Tilden for President, named him as the New Jersey member of the Democratic National Committee. For many years afterward they were close political allies. The break between Mr. Ross and Gov. Abbett came after the passage of the Coal Combine bill.

In 1892 Mr. Ross was at the head of a wholesale coal business that involved a great part of the output of coal coming into New Jersey, and was interested in the bill. Gov. Abbett declared in a special message that he could not sign the measure. Mr. Ross declared that the Governor would suffer for the veto. Afterward Gov. Abbett and Mr. Ross crossed swords, and Mr. Ross carried the convention for the election of delegates for Grover Cleveland as the candidate for President. Gov. Abbett was made a delegate with a pledge to vote for Cleveland.

Gov. Abbett was a candidate for United States Senator in 1893, and Mr. Ross decided that he should not have the place. With several other State leaders he gathered forces, the Middlesex, Monmouth, and Somerset legislators forming the nucleus of the anti-Abbett votes. The Ross faction chose James Smith, Jr., of Newark as the candidate. Gov. Abbett withdrew from the fight, and Mr. Smith was elected.

In 1896, for the first time in many years, Mr. Ross was not a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and he also withdrew from the National Committee. He was an anti-Bryan Democrat.

Obituary Notes.

EDWARD UFFERT, Receiver of Taxes of Newark, N. J., and formerly President of the Police Board, died of pneumonia last evening in his home, at 395 Washington Street. He was forty-eight years of age.

LEWIS B. EVELAND, for sixteen years traveling passenger agent of the Denver and Rio Grande Railway Company, died yesterday at his residence in Kansas City, aged sixty-four years. He was twice Treasurer of Kansas City.

Dr. GEORGE CLARENCE GAGE died yesterday in his residence, at 56 West Seventy-sixth Street, at the age of fifty-two years. He was a graduate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons, class of 1872. For some time he was Assistant Surgeon in the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary.

GOWEN H. CRAGG died yesterday in his home, at 538 Lafayette Avenue, Brooklyn. He was born forty-six years ago in Bradford, England. Coming to the United States, he engaged in the jewelry business at 383 Broadway, Manhattan. Ten years ago he became a commercial traveler for Sondheim Brothers, lace importers at 475 Broadway. He was a Mason and was a member of the Seventeenth Assembly District Republican Club.

Mrs. MARY C. STUDDIFORD died in Philadelphia Saturday. She was a daughter of the late William P. Emery, and the wife of Dr. Samuel M. Studdiford, who was for forty-three years pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church in Trenton, and now pastor emeritus. She had one daughter and two sons, Dr. William P. Studdiford and Henry Studdiford, both of New York. The funeral will be held Wednesday morning in Trenton, and the interment will be at Lambertsville, N. J.

JANE MCELROY SHAW, wife of Samuel M. Shaw, died yesterday at her home, in Cooperstown, N. Y., aged seventy-five years. She was the last surviving member of the Thomas McElroy family, prominent in Albany a half century ago. Her husband was once editor of The Albany Argus. For fifty years he has edited The Freeman's Journal, published in Cooperstown, and has been prominent in New York State Democratic politics. Mr. and Mrs. Shaw were married Oct. 7, 1851.

MARRIED.

BRECKENRIDGE—JAYNE.—On Thursday, Feb. 19, at the Methodist Episcopal Church, Orange, N. J., by the Rev. J. M. Meeker, assisted by the Rev. Frank McDaniel, Eleanor Ferguson, daughter of Samuel F. Jayne, to Clarence Edward Breckenridge.

LIVINGSTON—DUDLEY.—At the residence of her mother, Lexington, Kentucky, on Saturday, Feb. 21, 1903, by the Rev. Dean Baker Lee and the Right Reverend Bishop of Lexington, Clara, daughter of the late Dr. Benjamin William Dudley, and Lieut. John Griswold Livingston, Corps of Artillery, United States Army.

SATTERLEE—WHITNEY.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, 1903, at St. Michael's Church, Milton, Mass., by the Rev. Theodore Irving Reese, Ethel Alice, daughter of the late Stanton Whitney of Boston, to Dr. Henry Suydam Satterlee.

DIED.

AIKEN.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, at the residence of his parents, William Buckingham, eldest son of William A. and Eliza C. B. Aiken and grandson of the late Governor William A. Buckingham.

Funeral Tuesday, Feb. 24, from 157 Washington St., Norwich, Conn., at 2:30 P. M.

BANKER.—At Irvington-on-Hudson, Friday, the 20th, of pneumonia, Eillen Josephine, wife of the late James H. Banker.

Funeral services at her late residence, Monday, Feb. 23, at 10 A. M. Carriages will meet the 8:50 A. M. train from Grand Central Station.

BEVIER.—On Saturday, Feb. 21, at her residence, 51 West 76th St., Susan Bevier, widow of Henry H. Bevier, formerly of Binghamton, N. Y., aged 81 years.

Funeral at Rochester, N. Y.

Binghamton, Elmira, and Rochester papers please copy.

CRAGG.—Feb. 22, 1903, Gowen H. Cragg, beloved husband of Mercy J. Bulmer and brother of Samuel H. and Fred H. Cragg.

Funeral services Tuesday evening, Feb. 24th, at 8 P. M., from his late residence, 538 Lafayette Ave., Brooklyn. Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Washington papers please copy.

FERRIS.—On Sunday, Feb. 22, at Stamford, Conn., in her 80th year, Harriet G., widow of the late Charles Ferris of Port Chester, N. Y.

Services will be held at the residence of her son, 67 Forest Street, Stamford, on Tuesday, the 24th, at 2:30 P. M. Carriages will be at station to meet the 1:04 train from New York. Interment at Sound Beach.

GAGE.—On Sunday, Feb. 22, 1903, Dr. George C. Gage, of 56 West 76th St., in the 52d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

GRANDIN.—Suddenly on Feb. 22d, Annie, daughter of the late Egbert H. and Caroline Battle Grandin.

Funeral service at St. Ignatius's Church, West End Ave. and 87th St., at 9 o'clock on Tuesday morning. Mobile, Ala., papers please copy.

KRITZMAN.—Sunday, Feb. 22, of heart failure, Samuel, beloved husband of Isabella Kritzman, in the 73d year of his age.

Funeral private at convenience of the family.

MORDECAI.—After a short illness, on Feb. 22, at her residence, 209 West 118th St., Ida N., beloved wife of Eugene L. Mordecai.

Funeral private. Philadelphia papers please copy.

MYERS.—George Lawrence, at Aiken, S. C., Monday, Feb. 16, 1903, aged 21 years, only son of Theodore W. and Rosalie Myers.

Funeral from his father's residence, 21 West 46th Street, Monday, the 23d inst., at 10 A. M. Kindly omit flowers.

SCHLEY.—On Friday, Feb. 20, Muriel, infant daughter of Grant Barney, Jr., and Jane Seney Schley.

Funeral private. Kindly omit flowers.

SHAW.—At Cooperstown, N. Y., Feb. 22, Mrs. Samuel M. Shaw, in her 75th year.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon.

SWENSON.—At Flushing, L. I., on Saturday, Feb. 21st, 1903, Andrew F. Swenson, in the 67th year of his age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral service from his late residence, 27 Jaggar Ave., Flushing, L. I., on Monday, Feb. 23, at 2 P. M.

TURNER.—On Friday, Feb. 20, Grace Demarest, wife of William L. Turner, and daughter of the late John H. and Charlotte Rutter Moss.

Services will be held at her residence, No. 73 East 55th St., on Monday, the 23d instant, at 11 A. M. Please omit flowers.

VERNON.—On Feb. 21, 1,165 Putnam Ave., Brooklyn, John, son of William and Louise Vernon, in his 21st year.

Funeral from Bushwick Ave. M. E. Church, corner of Madison St., Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of the family.

WARNER.—At New York City, on Tuesday, the 3d of February, 1903, Maud Marshall Kelley, wife of George Coffing Warner, and daughter of Mrs. George Ellery Wood.

Buried at Salisbury, Conn., on Thursday, the 5th of February.

WHITE.—On Sunday morning, Feb. 22, at her residence, 12 West 21st St., Mary M., daughter of the late Campbell P. White.

Funeral services at Calvary Church, 4th Ave. and 21st St., on Thursday, Feb. 26th, at 10 o'clock. Kindly omit flowers.

COL. JONAS H. FRENCH DEAD.

BOSTON, Feb. 22.—Col. Jonas H. French, identified with many business interests, especially the granite industry, of New England, died of apoplexy at his Roxbury home to-day. He was of Boston birth and education, and was seventy-two years old.

In 1869 Col. French organized and became President of the Cape Ann Granite Company. During the thirty years he was identified with that company he supplied material for some of the most notable buildings in the country. During civil war times he raised the Thirtieth Massachusetts Regiment, and under Gen. B. F. Butler was in the New Orleans expedition. Afterward he was Provost Marshal of Louisiana, under Gen. Banks.

He was elected a Commander of the Ancients in 1861, was a delegate to the National Democratic Convention in Chicago in 1880, and again eight years later. For three years he was President of the Louisville, Evansville and St. Louis Railroad, and for ten years a Director in the New York and New England Railroad.

In 1872 he was elected a Director of the Maverick National Bank. He served in the City Council and the Legislature in various capacities.

DEATH OF KATE VAUGHAN.

JOHANNESBURG, Feb. 22.—Kate Vaughan, the well-known English actress, died here yesterday.

Kate Vaughan held a high reputation among the old playgoers of London. Her career began as a child at the old Grecian Theatre, where she appeared as a dancer. She attracted the attention of the manager of the Gaiety Theatre, and soon appeared at that playhouse with another artist as "The Sisters Vaughan."

Kate Vaughan was spoken of as "the first of the Gaiety girls"—the first of a long line of clever artists. After she became a member of the permanent company of the Gaiety, she introduced a new refined style of dancing. Her first part was in "Little Don Caesar de Bazan." One of her greatest successes was as Morgiana in "The Forty Thieves."

It is said that Miss Vaughan, more than any other dancer, had to do with the introduction of long-skirt dancing.

Prominent Indiana Man Dying.

INDIANAPOLIS, Feb. 22.—Major Gen. Robert S. Foster is dying at his home here. Physicians say he can live only a few hours. He commanded the First Division of the Twenty-fourth Corps in the civil war and headed off Gen. Lee at Appomattox, causing his surrender. He was one of the founders of the Grand Army of the Republic, and was its first Junior Vice Commander. He was United States Marshal for Indiana under President Garfield, and is now Quartermaster General of Indiana.

DEATHS REPORTED FEB. 22.

Manhattan.

Ages of one year or under are put down one year.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
ALVARY, Jane, 238 W. 4th St.	26	20
ALGIE, Frances G., 134 W. 63d St.	1	19
BAUGHAM, Wm., 26 Goerck St.	70	20
BICK, Bernard, 308 E. 46th St.	27	21
BEVIER, Susan, 51 N. 76th St.	81	21
CALAMAN, Angelina, 236 W. 53d St.	59	20
DONAHOE, Wm., 115 Charlton St.	54	20
DE STAFANO, Raffaeli, 24 Oak St.	1	21
DIMINO, Maria, 118 Elizabeth St.	1	22
DORSEY, Mabel V., 323 W. 39th St.	1	19
DAVOT, Georgetta, 475 4th Av.	37	21
DAVIS, Annie, 21 Eldridge St.	8	22
FEINMAN, Clara, 112 Henry St.	6	21
FARMAN, Isidor, 118 Sheriff St.	1	21
FISTON, Anna, 154 E. 100th St.	1	20
FLYNN, James, 139 W. 132d St.	50	20
FERTIG, Erwin A., 694 10th Av.	22	19
GOLDFARB, Celia, 364 E. 8th St.	1	23
GIONOCCHIO, Charles, 73 Thompson	19	21
GILSON, Forrest, 112 W. 48d St.	30	20
GELLER, Rachael, 195 Allen St.	60	21
GOLDSTEIN, David, 78 Lewis St.	1	19
GILLOCK, John P., 546 E. 17th St.	5	20
GROFSTEIN, Nita, 30 Rutgers St.	1	21
GORMAN, Eliza, 221 E. 78th St.	45	21
HENDERSON, Margaret, 49 E. 73d	75	21
HARRIS, Wyman, 78 Orchard St.	65	21
HAMBURGER, Bernardina, 163 Hudson St.	48	21
HAYES, Anne, 978 Park Av.	67	20
HUNTER, Flava A., 205 W. 63d St.	14	21
INDELICATO, Francesco, 118 Elizabeth St.	1	21
KLYBERG, Mary, 694 2d Av.	31	20
KOENIG, Henrietta, 335 E. 79th St.	68	19
KRAMER, Yedel, 16 Suffolk St.	1	22
KINETEL, Aaron, 126 E. 4th St.	70	22
LEDDY, Genevieve, 480 W. 54th St.	1	21
LEE, Elizabeth, 15 7th St.	75	21
LAY, Charles, 8 Delancey St.	38	21
LUCIANO, Giuseppe, 315 E. 111th St.	1	21
LEVINSKY, Annie, 230 Rivington	2	21
LAUTENBERG, John A., 465 W. 46th	1	21
LEBONITZ, Harry, 107 Goerck St.	1	22
MOORE, Mary R., 1,075 Madison St.	37	21
MURPHY, Mamie, 11 Pell St.	23	21
McDONALD, Florence E., 46 E. 132d	30	21
McCORMICK, John, 441 W. 56th St.	15	20
NEWMAN, Richard, Maspeth, L. I.	4	21
O'DONNELL, Francis J., 462 W. 52d	22	21
PIONTKOWSKY, Tadwiga, 527 E. 5th St.	40	21
POTTS, Howard S., 286 W. 144th St.	5	20
POLIZZI, Giuseppe, 251 Elizabeth St.	1	21
PLAINVERT, Lucy, 206 W. 26th St.	31	20
PICKHARDT, Catherine, 111 W. 128th St.	54	21
PAKOLSKY, Rachael, 50 Ridge St.	49	22
PAGANO, Leonilda, 8 Elizabeth St.	46	20
PAKULSKY, Fanny, 54 Norfolk St.	42	22
ROSENZWEIG, Bella, 457 Grand St.	52	20
ROSS, Samuel, 56 Broome St.	1	21
ROTHSTEIN, Molka, 93 Henry St.	65	22
RADICE, Luigi, 7 Baxter St.	1	22
STERN, Mary, 218 2d St.	60	21
SPILKA, Herman, 145 Chrystie St.	32	20
SVENSEN, Hannah, Richmond, S. I.	44	20
SARYCH, Conrad, 436 E. 17th St.	2	20
SIGMAN, Isidor, 44 Eldridge St.	1	22
SCHON, Leo, 644 E. 6th St.	1	22
SCHUBACH, Henry, 244 E. 68th St.	57	20
SAMMIS, Mary L., 204 E. 46th St.	56	21
SIECH, Ida, 201 E. 82d St.	64	21
SHOPLAND, Alice B., 786 9th Av.	1	20
TAMBURELLE, Rosaria, 260 Elizabeth St.	2	21
THOMPSON, Mary, 550 W. 150th St.	63	20
THOMPSON, Catherine, 8 Gansevoort	73	20
WALSH, Mary J., 1,825 Amsterdam Av.	32	21
WILSON, Levy C., 56 Lawrence St.	61	20
ZIMBLER, Isidor B., 365 E. 4th St.	1	22

Bronx.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
CAMERON, Sarah, Home for Incur.	84	21
DE MACES, Henry, 680 Eagle Av.	1	20
MARYAN, Celia, 3,011 3d Av.	1	21
READDING, Margaret, 1,072 Hall Place	86	20
REHM, Margaret, 176th St. & Washington Av.	60	20
STILES, Catherine F., 868 Elton Av.	30	19
STONE, Horace, 3,159 Jerome Av.	1	20

Brooklyn.

Name and Address.	Age in Yrs.	Date Dth. Feb.
BREISLAND, Samuel, 121 Prospect St	68	20
BAKER, William, 706 Lafayette Av.	90	20
BLOMBERG, Vilmar L., 243 55th St.	1	21
BLOTT, Anny, 44 Humboldt St.	1	21
BERRY, Mary, 518 Glenmore St.	27	21
BROWN, Charles, Kingston Av. Hos.	2	21
COOK, Ellen, 95 Douglas St.	1	20
COYLE, Catharine, 62 S. 3d Av.	72	19
CLARKIN, Ella, 164 Huntington St.	1	21
CHADBURN, William, 86 Underhill Av.	56	19
CANFIELD, Chas. J., 142 Wythe Av	60	21
CLENCH, Letitia, 640 Lafayette Av.	30	21
CONNOLLY, Anne, Con.'s Home	44	21
DOSSALI, Samuel, 279 Marion St.	1	20
DALY, Ellen, 514 Park Av.	65	21
DUNN, James, St. Peter's Hosp.	25	21
DONNELLY, Jane, 156 Huron St.	1	21
DOWD, Catharine, 68 Box St.	1	20
DICKINSON, Hannah M., Shore Road and 92d St.	66	20
EDELSTEIN, Rebecca, 46 Seigel St.	41	21
FARQUHAR, Henry J. S., 90 Quincy	61	20
FRITSCH, Phillimina, 1,043 Flushing Av.	1	20
FLYNN, Joseph, St. Peter's Hospital	52	21
GORAVAN, Peter, Winthrop and Nostrand Avs.	68	19
GREEN, Irene F., 419 Clermont Av.	1	21
GIACHETTE, Antonio, 221 N. 4th St.	1	21
GORDON, James, 13 Judge St.	49	20
HICKSON, Thomas, 237 Nassau St.	55	19
HARRINGTON, L., St. Peter's Hosp.	63	20
JACKSON, Willis, 334 Gold St.	1	19
JONES, William E., 284 Rodney St.	14	21
KLEIER, Ralph, 308 Suydam St.	1	21
KEIGHELEY, John W., 382 Sackett	1	20
KAELLN, Elbe, 328 Marcy Av.	36	21
KENNY, Lillian, 890 Bedford Av.	1	20
KELLY, George T., 133 28th St.	1	22
MACKIN, Mary, N. Y. City Home	75	18
MEYERER, Rosa, 298 Bushwick Av.	1	21
MUCK, Joseph, 314 Meserole St.	40	21
MORTON, Cyril, 308 Henry St.	1	21
MILLER, Minnie A., 858 Monroe St	23	21
MESARAS, Mellena, 300 Freeman St.	3	20
MILLER, Frank R., 357 2d St.	6	22
MASON, Zoe F., 61 Monroe St.	5	22
McCULLOUGH, Rose, 886 Atlantic Av	1	20
McCARTHY, Mary, 183 Miller Av.	81	21
McGERIGH, Elizabeth, 78 Poplar St.	53	20
NOWYORSKI, Louise, Newkirk Av. and E. 14th St.	67	20
NEVINS, William, 33 2d Place	52	22
O'ROURKE, Wm. T., 1,237 Putnam Av.	48	18
PURVIS, Rudolph, 144 Flushing Av.	1	21
QUINN, John S., 185 Greene Av.	10	20
RUDDY, Mary A., 37 2d Place	60	20
RISCH, Nicolaus, St. Catharine's Hos	46	21
ROSS, Lillian, 621 Park Av.	1	21
RIGNEY, Anna, 1,125 Liberty Av.	65	21
ROBBINS, David, 112 Penn St.	67	19
SHEPPARD, John J., St. Peter's Hos	37	20
SMITH, Wm. E. A., 16 Sterling Place	28	20
SMITH, John P., 142 N. 8th St.	29	20
STEIGERWALD, August, 1,257 De Kalb Av.	19	22
STEWART, Thomas M., 9 Charles St	55	21
SPINA, Michela, 111 Adams St.	86	21
TUCKER, Ellen, 311 Eckford St.	80	22
VOSS, Elisabeth, 788 3d Av.	72	21
VALKOMMER, Louisa, 216 Stagg St	18	20
VAN NATTAN, Walter, 200 Water St	1	20
WRIGHT, Charles H., Kings Co. Hos	66	19
WILSON, Charles A., 342 57th St.	37	21
WESTENDORF, Mina, 183 Clymer St	30	20
WALLACE, William, 662 Humboldt	1	21
ZEIPKER, Michael, 235 Kent Av.	1	21

FAST HANDBALL MATCH

Champion Egan and James Flaherty Win on Jersey City Court.

Brooklyn Experts Win One of the Four Games—Contests in Harlem Navy Tournament.

Of the many handball matches which have been decided during the present season on the Brooklyn and Jersey City courts, none attracted so large a gathering of experts and followers of the game as the intercity doubles match which was begun at Egan's Jersey City court yesterday. The opposing pairs were "Mike" Egan, the world's champion, and James Flaherty of Jersey City and James Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea of the Brooklyn Handball Club. Four games were decided yesterday, the Jersey City men winning three straight and losing the fourth, and next Sunday the remaining five games of the series will be played at Drew's Brooklyn court.

For many weeks an intercity match was talked of, and the intention was to have Oliver Drew, the little Irish expert, and Dr. Shea play as the representatives of the Brooklyn Handball Club. "Phil" Casey, who formerly held the world's championship title as a handball player, and James Dunne, Sr., of Brooklyn were instrumental in bringing on the match, but they could not induce Drew to play with Egan, on account of a business disagreement, and James Dunne, Jr., was prevailed upon to be Dr. Shea's partner. Dunne, who is a member of the Crescent Athletic Club, finally consented, after being assured that no money would change hands over the result.

A large number of Brooklyn players attended the game yesterday, and many Jersey City enthusiasts were among the spectators. The gallery and the peep-room behind the back wall of the court were uncomfortably crowded with spectators, but none of them complained of the crush, as they were treated to one of the best and fastest games of handball seen in this section for many months.

Egan was in splendid shape, and his partner, Flaherty, played brilliantly. He surprised everybody by his unusually clever work both in service and placing, and he proved to be an exceedingly strong partner for the champion. They played well together, Egan taking the service all through, leaving Flaherty to watch the in-play. Young Dunne also was in tip-top condition for the contest, and some of his work in rallies was equal to that of the champion. He used both hands equally well in returning service or in fast in-and-out play, and on several occasions, when he and the champion fought it out in long rallies, each hitting the ball without letting it touch the floor, Dunne had the better of the duel. Dr. Shea did not appear to advantage at any time during the game. He made several misses, although many of them were excusable. He was fully at critical stages, and did not play within five aces of his average game.

Egan won the toss and Flaherty opened up by getting 4 aces in the first hand. Dunne and Shea were quickly disposed of, but they got their opponents out in the next hand by good placing without adding to their score. The Brooklyn pair made 2 aces in their second hand, but in the third hand Egan and Flaherty added 6 aces to their total, while Dunne and Shea got 3. One of the cleverest plays in the game was a back-hand return by Egan from a seemingly impossible position. At the end of the fourth hand the score stood 12 to 6 in favor of the Jersey City pair, who ran out the game with 9 aces the next time, Egan making 8 of them.

The second game was more stubbornly contested. The fourth hand of this game was very lively, the Jerseymen making 9 and the Brooklyn pair 7 aces, which placed the visitors in the lead, the score being 13 to 12 in their favor. Sharp play followed in the next hand, in which Egan and his partner got 3 aces while their opponents failed to count. With the score 20 to 12 against them, Shea was put out for a blank and Dunne ran up 6, 4 of which were made on service. Shea had an excellent chance to tie the score, but he missed the ball completely at this critical stage and lost the game.

After breaking evenly in the first two hands of the third game, the local partners made 11 in the third hand, all of which were scored by Egan. During this hand Egan and Dunne had the ball between them for fully two minutes in one of the longest and fastest rallies of the match, but Egan got the better of it at the end, and the spectators cheered both men for their fine work. The Brooklyn men were unable to wear down the lead which the local men had made at that time, and were beaten in the seventh hand 21 to 13.

In the closing game Dunne and Egan were outplayed in the first two hands, but in the next three they made 17 aces and ran out the game in the sixth hand after a stubborn fight, by 21 to 17. Following are the scores of the intercity and other contests decided during the day:

M. Egan and J. Flaherty	21	21	21	17
J. Dunne, Jr., and Dr. Shea	8	19	13	21
T. McElroy and T. McCabe	21	21	19	
D. Bruder and T. Jackson	17	20	21	
G. Nees and J. Hanlon	21	21	21	
F. Eckhoff and C. Cannon	9	15	14	
F. Keegan T. Moran	21	5	21	14
W. Joyce and R. Burns	17	21	18	21
T. Flaherty and J. Ryan	21	16	21	
F. Burns and J. Joyce	18	21	20	
H. Ryan and J. Egan	16	21	21	
J. Murphy and A. Whelan	21	12	10	

Several members of the Brooklyn Handball Club, who did not go to see the Jersey City match, had a busy time in Drew's Brooklyn Court yesterday. Oliver Drew won two matches, playing against two men each time. He defeated Charles Raleigh and John Murphy two out of three games and Joe Thorp three straight from T. Holmes and R. Skelly. W. L. Jones and Harry Egan won four straight games from T. Holmes and T. Corbett, who are members of Caulfield's Handball Club. This was a lively match, during which there was plenty of spirited play, and while the scores indicate a one-sided contest it was a vigorously fought from beginning to end. Following are the scores of all the matches played:

Oliver Drew	21	18	21	
C. Raleigh and J. Murphy	17	21	14	
Oliver Drew	21	21	21	
T. Holmes and R. Skelly	4	9	10	
W. L. Jones and H. Egan	21	21	21	
T. Holmes and T. Corbett	19	12	19	14
W. Slater	17	21	21	
M. Egan	21	14	9	
R. McCarthy	17	21	21	
John Hurley	21	14	20	
Paul Smith	21	16	18	
J. O'Connell	17	21	21	
J. Dolan and H. Regan	21	17	16	
M. Ryan and W. Slater	19	21	21	
T. Sharkey and W. Roche	19	21	21	
M. Harak and F. Fitzgerald	21	11	14	

Six lively games of handball were played yesterday afternoon at the Union Boat Clubhouse in the Harlem Navy tournament, when the Union team met the Lone Star, the Unions were in fine form and played a very strong game, taking the second and fourth games. The scores follow:

UNION BOAT CLUB.	LONE STAR B. C.	
Keep and Ellinger	21	Lilienthal and Myers	20
Keep and Ellinger	16	Lilienthal and Myers	21
Kirk and Francis	21	Lilienthal and Myers	18
Kirk and Francis	21	Myers and Ballin	4
Connell and Scanlon	9	Lilienthal and Myers	21
Connell and Scanlon	21	Lilienthal and Ballin	18

Next Sunday the Unions will meet the Metropolitans at the Metropolitan Rowing Club's house and exciting sport is looked for.

Columbia's Basket Ball Chances.

Columbia has only one more game to play in her series of contests in the Intercollegiate Basket Ball Association. This is with Cornell in the Columbia gymnasium on March 13, and will end the season of both college and outside games for Columbia. The unexpected defeat of the Columbia five by Princeton last Wednesday has endangered Columbia's hold on second place. If the Morningside men defeat Cornell as they feel sure they can there is little doubt that the Blue and White will finish second to Yale in the College League.

ATHLETICS AT COLUMBIA.

Alumni Conference to be Held This Week—May Result in New Methods.

An important conference of alumni athletic authorities at Columbia will be held this week to consider questions of athletic control. The meeting has been called by President Nicholas Murray Butler for the purpose of considering some of the vexatious problems of student eligibility and of the advisability of either continuing or of changing present methods. No hint has been given of what the official purpose of the meeting is nor of what it will consider. In view, however, of recent utterances of George W. Kirchwey, Dean of the Law School and a member of the Faculty Committee on Athletics, it is believed that the main thing that will come before the meeting will be the problem of whether or not the present Faculty Committee on Athletics should be abolished, and a committee of graduates appointed to determine the eligibility of students who compete in athletics.

It is not believed that there will be any change in the present system of having a Faculty Director of student organizations to supervise the expenditures of the various sporting branches. Prof. Kirchwey, in a recent statement, gave it as his opinion that the Faculty Committee was not well qualified to discharge its duties because of its other engagements and its natural inability to come in close touch with the life of the students. Prof. Kirchwey also said that he thought the best solution of Columbia's athletic problem would be to have a committee of graduates direct the control of student eligibility.

Among the men expected to attend the conference are James F. Kemp, George W. Kirchwey, and Marston T. Bogert of the Faculty Committee on Athletics, Watson L. Savage, Director of the gymnasium, Frederick A. P. Goetze, Controller; Alexander S. Rimmaudo, 1873; Howard Van Rinderen, 1881, and D. Leroy Dresser, 1880, of the Columbia University Alumni Council on Athletics, William R. Morley, Harold H. Weekes, Robert B. Bartholomew, Ogden M. Bishop, Frank S. O'Neill, and G. H. Grant, of the Columbia University Athletic Council; T. Ludlow Chetwin, 1892, Albert W. Putnam, 1897, graduate football directors; J. A. B. Cowles, 1883, and A. W. Putnam, 1897, graduate rowing club directors; J. D. Peff, 1899, W. S. Symmes, 1898, graduate baseball directors, and G. W. Kirby, 1895, E. F. B. Stiles, 1903, graduate track team directors. It is not known whether there will be included in the list of guests any other alumni who, while they take a deep interest in Columbia athletics, may not hold any official position.

YACHTS OFF FOR THE SOUTH.

Many Pleasure Craft Making Preparations for Cruise to West Indies.

The February cold snap which is just beginning to break up was the deciding factor with those yacht owners who were wondering whether it would be worth while to go to the trouble and expense of fitting out their boats for a Winter cruise. Those who were already making preparations gave orders that the work of refitting and supplying be hastened, and this week will see many yachts, both steam and sail, depart for less rigorous climes.

This Winter vacation, which during the past decade has begun to supplant the conventional Summer holiday, has its outcome in the numerous "Winter cruises" undertaken by the various steamship companies, but the most remarkable development of the Winter vacation idea has been among the yacht owners. At no time have so many yachts been making preparations for long cruises as just now.

The big ocean-going yachts go for the most part to the Mediterranean, but the favorite cruising grounds of the smaller steam craft and the big schooners is around the Bermudas and West Indies. One of the numbers that sailed last week was George Lauder, Jr.'s schooner yacht Endymion, which last season won two of the three Atlantic Yacht Club ocean races. The yacht will go first to Miami, Fla., where Mr. Lauder's father will join the party. Mr. Lauder, Sr., has been for some time the guest at the Carnegies at Dungeness.

Other sailing craft which are already in Southern waters, or are now making preparations to sail are Gen. Louis Fitzgerald's Dragon, Charles R. Smith's Gerhilde, F. A. Berkley's schooner Sylph, the Coronet, chartered to Samuel R. Stevens; Henry R. Wolcott's Fortuna, and the schooner Mural, belonging to Charles Scribner.

Among the cruising steam craft are the Sultana, chartered to A. C. Bostwick; Edwin Gould's Chicota, J. G. Cameron's Alameda, J. Harvey Ladew's Columbia, P. T. Keith's Courier, C. A. Starbuck's Carmen, J. S. Watson's Genesee, and the Gunilda, owned by W. Ia Harkness.

Pliny Fisk's Riviera sailed from Norfolk last week for the Mediterranean, and her owner will join her at Nice in a fortnight. Other big steam yachts on the Mediterranean are Howard Gould's Niagara, A. J. Drexel's Margarita, which is under charter to Charles J. Schwab, Eugene Higgins's Varuna, and Mrs. Goelet's Nahma.

BIG CROSS-COUNTRY RUN.

Forty Men Will Race To-day in Mohawk A. C.'s Handicap.

Forty representatives of the leading athletic clubs in Greater New York will take part in the eight-mile handicap cross-country run of the Mohawk Athletic Club, which will be decided to-day over the Jerome Avenue course. The start will be from the clubhouse, on Walton Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, thence to One Hundred and Sixty-first Street, to Gerard Avenue, north to Jerome and Van Cortlandt Avenues, and back home over the same route.

Seven of the club members had a practice run yesterday. Four of them—H. Meyer, G. Dorr, W. Platt, and A. Michel—finished as named after covering two miles in fifteen minutes. Meyer, Michel, Dickey, and H. Dorr ran five and a half miles in thirty-five minutes, and all of these men will take part in to-day's contest.

The Star Athletic Club of Long Island City has entered the following ten men for the Mohawk Athletic Club race to-day: R. W. Kennedy, T. J. Kennedy, Dennis Kennedy, John Foy, John Moriarty, T. Kelly, T. Whelan, Edward Vail, E. Fritsche, and John Donohue. Five of the Star Athletic Club runners, and T. Kilkowski of the Forty-seventh Regiment, Brooklyn, covered the four-and-one-half-mile cross-country course from the clubhouse to Recreation Park and back yesterday in 26:05, and after a hard race home M. Rosenthal won by twenty yards, the others finishing as follows: Joseph Butler, Robert Farrell, Thomas Winfield, A. Kerns, and J. Kilkowski.

Only five men started in the regular cross-country run of the Brooklyn Athletic Club yesterday. They went over the old Bushwick course, a distance of three and a half miles, in 20:45, starting and finishing on Stillman Avenue. The order at the finish was: J. Seidenmeyer, Thomas F. Walshe, and Fred Seidenmeyer, all of the Brooklyn Athletic Club, and J. Kane and H. Olsen of Greenpoint, unattached.

Baseball Team for South Orange Club.

Special to The New York Times.

SOUTH ORANGE, N. J., Feb. 22.—Arrangements were made last night at a meeting of the South Orange Field Club to place a first-class baseball team in the field during the coming season. Last year the Field Club was not represented in baseball, but since the consolidation with the Prospect Athletic Club it was decided to place a team in the field. The book as the weather permits, season candidates will be chosen and will go out for practice. Stanley E. Van Ideristine has been made manager of the team and games will be arranged with all first-class clubs.

Big Purse for Trotting Races.

WABASH, Ind., Feb. 22.—Forty-eight thousand dollars in purses is offered by the Gas Belt Racing Circuit including six early closing purses of $1,000 each for the meetings to be held this Summer. The classes will be the same at each place, namely, 2:18 trotting, 2:24 pacing, 2:20 trotting, 2:14 pacing, 2:10 pacing, and 2:20 pacing. The entries for the special purses will close April 15. Lebanon, Muncie, Elwood, Anderson, Marion, Kokomo, Lafayette, and Logansport compose the circuit.

FINE SPEEDWAY SPORT

Queen Wilkes, Driven by E. E. Smathers, Won All Her Brushes.

Track in Excellent Condition in the Morning, and Many Well-Known Horsemen Try Conclusions.

There was no lack of exciting sport yesterday over the snow-covered Speedway, although many drivers who stable their fast steppers in the lower part of the city were forced to pick their way up through side streets, from many of which the snow had been cleared. Those who reached the famous drive, however, were well repaid for their trouble, as the footing in the layer stretch, where all the fast work took place, was excellent. What had been slush on Saturday afternoon, when the crowd of enthusiasts quit the drive thinking that they had enjoyed their last dash over the snow, had been frozen hard during the night, and at sunrise yesterday morning a gang of laborers were going over the road covering the bare spots and rolling out the frozen snow. By 10 o'clock all was in readiness and Superintendent Weeks was highly complimented for his good work.

Among the early arrivals was J. L. Dodge, behind the pacer Redinda, 2:07¼, who has proved himself an excellent snow horse; Nathan Ely, behind the brown trotter Fred Proctor, 2:17¼, and H. L. Phillips driving the pacer James Shevlin. In a warming-up jog between the trio Redinda finished first a length in front of the trotter and was sent back to the start for a brush with the pacer Tom Reed, driven by David McNeice. For a quarter it was nip and tuck, but from that point to the finish Redinda had things all her own way. One of the closest finishes of the morning and by far the best-contested heat was witnessed when the three star trotters—Queen Wilkes, driven by E. E. Smathers; Malacca, 2:16¼, driven by Nathan Straus, and Antesella, 2:10¾, driven by George Spear—were started. At the word Antesella was away like a flash and had a lead of several lengths before her opponents had reached their strides. The pace was a furious one and they were given a clear road, as everybody was interested in the outcome of the contest.

As they neared the first quarter post Malacca and Queen Wilkes closed in on either side of Antesella, and for a short distance they stepped nose and nose. Entering the stretch it was anybody's race, each driver holding for the final dash. When there was only fifty yards to cover, Malacca, encouraged by his driver, stepped out in front, but it was only for an instant, as Queen Wilkes was after him with a burst of speed that placed her a head in front of Malacca and a half a length in front of Antesella as they shot by the post. The crowd of spectators that lined the curb clamored for a second brush, and the drivers, assenting, jogged their trotters back to the start and locked eyes for several minutes before getting them away on even terms.

Malacca made a break at the first quarter post while in the lead, and before he could be taken in hand was distanced by his rivals. Antesella gave the Queen a hard race, but was beaten out in the stretch for an open length. Frank Dawrus's pacer Bell Boy, 2:07¼, carried the Speedway pacer Peter H., 2:3¾, driven by A. H. Meyer, to a break, and the green trotting mare Julia G., driven by Albert G. Hastings, made a runaway race of a half mile with the trotter Dean, 2:21¼, driver by John W. Newcomb. Elmer Stevens, behind the black pacer Ammond, cut a wide swath among the favorites, this last heat being with the pacer Redinda. Honors were about even when the pair were taken in hand at the Fifty-ninth Street level to the One Hundred and Fifty-fifth Street viaduct.

After sending Malacca back to the stables Mr. Straus took the reins over the handsome trotter Bellan, Jr., and the first to finish behind him was the trotter La Belle Rose, driven by W. R. Parsons. The trotter Kingwood, 2:17¾, driven by George Coleman, was in prime condition and placed several fast brushes to his credit. After two heats with the trotter Malzour, driven by Charles Lloyd, in which each driver scored a victory, Kingwood was turned to a good start under the arch of High Bridge with the pacer James Shevlin, 2:13¼, driven by H. L. Phillips. So evenly were the pair matched that neither seemed to be able to gain a lead of even a head, and there was every prospect of a dead heat until Kingwood, in being touched with the whip, showed a burst of speed that his opponent could not match and as the post was passed took a length to the good. Kingwood also gave Queen Wilkes a good race to the head of the stretch, where he broke badly and was pulled up. Lorna Doone, Charles Welland's handsome bay trotter, was a prominent factor in the sport, winning a very pretty race with the pacer she started. The rival pacers Sloppy Weather, 2:14¾, driven by Clarence Ware, and Crescent, with Mr. Upton handling the ribbons, met in several lively brushes, Sloppy Weather winning the first and final heats.

During the afternoon the crowd of drivers and spectators was even larger than that of the morning, but the footing was soft and uncertain, constant traffic and the warm sun having melted the snow in some places almost through to the dirt. David Lamar had out his string of fast steppers and showed Nathan, 2:08¼, and Bell Boy, 2:08¾, down the stretch in company with the pacer Red Lawn, 2:16¾, driven by Trainer Jarvis. Last year Red Lawn had the reputation of being very fast over the snow, but he was no match for Bell Boy. Circuit pacer of Nathan Straus's ability, who took the lead at the quarter post after getting a poor start, and winning out as he pleased. M. C. Harrison drove his crack pacer Sam Logan in a couple of winning heats, and J. L. Abrahams, with the trotting gelding Hamilton Rose, took three straight heats from the trotter Eloise, 2:30, driven by Frank Ellis.

Among the many who participated in the sport were Patrick Ryan, with the champion Speedway team Alhouette, 2:18¾, and Mary Lynn, 2:08¼; Frank Mangan, behind the bay gelding Brady Maxwell; H. Dorr, with the bay trotter Ed. Lock, 2:12; Alexander Newberger, with the bay pacer Smilax, 2:21¼, M. Brockholmer, driving the matinee winner, Bow Rene, 2:10¼; W. Kilpatrick, driving Royal Rene, 2:20; Louis Rahm, with the Alberton pacer, Senalie Kirkland, 2:24¼; Stact Dupont, with the chestnut mares Minnie Dunbar and Lillian R.; George W. Grotz driving the trotter Ed Gayle; W. C. Stack, behind the trotter All Right, 2:09¼; John W. Carnish, with the trotter Ethel; David Gaynor, with Mr. J. Fitzgerald, behind the bay pacer Charles Sumner, 2:10¾; John Halloran, driving the pacers Calpeo, 2:10¼, and Hopeful, 2:21¼; C. E. R. Sakerson, driving the bay trotter Dave Wilkes; E. E. Ketchum, driving the gray trotting gelding Ten Eyck; Melville C. Kenney, behind the black pacer Tony M., 2:14¾; Michael Reed, driving the trotter Cock Robin; E. Beardsley, driving a team of black pacers; S. Hernig, driving the trotter Messenger Boy; Claus Bohling, behind the chestnut trotter George Gurnett, 2:10¾; F. G. Schmidt, behind the black pacer Excellence, 2:18¼; Charles Kelsey, driving the trotting mare Dolly; and Ryan, Arthur Lunn, driving the bay trotter Copeland, 2:09¾; J. J. Simmons, driving the bay trotter Harry Dawn, 2:22¾; Thomas J. White, with the chestnut trotting mare Victoria; George Huber, driving the trotter Red George; Benjamin Lichtenburg, with the pacer Billy Bell; Joseph Dolan, with Frank Castelli, behind the trotting gelding Glenmore Boy, 2:14¾; J. F. Butler, with the pacer Flagstaff; Christopher Hazlett, with the pacer King Tom, 2:10¾; David Goodman, with the trotter Freeland, 2:11¾; F. Gray, with the bay mare Lucille, and E. J. Sempel, driving a team of gray trotters.

Whist for College Students.

Definite plans are being completed for the holding of the first intercollegiate whist tournament next month. Yale, Princeton, Columbia, Cornell, and Brown are the colleges that plan to enter the journey which is proposed for March 21 in the rooms of the Knickerbocker Whist Club in this city. The meet will be for a trophy offered by the National Whist Association to become the property of the winning team after five years, namely, not necessarily in succession. Capt. Webster of the Yale team has the arrangements for the meet in charge.

Assistant Coach for Yale Baseball.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Feb. 22.—Capt. Burnside Winslow of the Yale Varsity baseball team announced last night the appointment of Frank Donohue, a member of the St. Louis American League team, to assist "Doc" Murphy in coaching. Donohue, who is a pitcher, will have charge of the candidates for that position. He will spend the entire month of March with the team.

SQUASH CHAMPIONS PLAY.

George I. Scott Defeats William Post in Tournament at Tuxedo.

Special to The New York Times.

TUXEDO PARK, N. Y., Feb. 22.—The second day's play for the amateur squash championship of the United States at the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club, was marked by excellent squash, each game being hotly contested. The chief feature of the day's play, however, was the meeting of the two champions, George I. Scott and William Post, both of whom have flung in the championship cup. This match was very fast from start to finish, but Scott was able to defeat Post 15—10, 15—0. Some of the rallies and returns were sixty to seventy. The match lasted one hour and five minutes. Scott is now looked upon as the probable winner.

J. J. Blair of New York had things all his own way until he met the Harvard crack, B. Wendell, Jr. Mr. Blair, after defeating P. Lorillard, Jr., in the morning, was pitted against F. F. Carey, the Tuxedo expert. This match was very evenly contested, and was anybody's match up to the last stroke, but Blair finally won out at 18—16, 15—17, 15—0. This match lasted one hour and twenty minutes. After a few hours' rest Blair was then pitted against B. Wendell, Jr., well known as the Captain of Harvard's 1902 baseball team. This match proved too much for Blair, and he fell an easy prey to Wendell, who won by 15—7, 15—4. Play for the Consolation Cup was begun and reached the final round, leaving L. L. Green of Harvard and J. G. Douglass of New York to compete for first honors.

The galleries of the courts were filled with interested spectators, including all of the Tuxedo colony and a large number of holiday visitors. In addition to the squash tournament, a court tennis handicap is in progress, and a spirited exhibition match at racquets was witnessed between H. H. Dinsmore, Jr., of the New York Racquet Club and Robert Moore, the Tuxedo Tennis and Racquet Club professional. Following are the day's scores:

Championship Cup—First Round—J. J. Blair, New York, beat P. Lorillard, Tuxedo, 15—10, 15—0.

Second Round—George I. Scott, New York, beat William Post, New York, 15—10, 15—0; F. F. Cutting, Jr., Tuxedo, beat E. M. Lamont, Harvard, by default; J. J. Blair, New York, beat F. F. Carey, Tuxedo, 18—16, 15—17, 15—0; B. Wendell, Jr., Harvard, beat F. G. Gray, New York, by default.

Consolation Cup—Preliminary Round—L. L. Green, Harvard, beat H. P. Rogers, Jr., New York, 15—7, 15—4.

First Round—L. L. Green, Harvard, beat L. B. Hull, Tuxedo, 15—5, 15—7; J. G. Douglass, New York, beat A. M. Brown, Harvard, 18—17, 4—15, 15—7.

Semi-Finals—B. Wendell, Jr., Harvard, beat J. J. Blair, New York, 15—7, 15—4.

BASEBALL IN MANILA.

Great Interest Manifested in the League Championship—Sport in the Philippines.

Just now everybody in Manila, soldiers, foreigners, and natives are worked up to the highest pitch over the outcome of the fight being waged for baseball championship by the six teams composing the Manila Baseball League. The fight is extremely close, and at this time it is impossible to figure out with any degree of certainty which team will carry off the championship trophy.

The teams in the league are the army, the marines, Department of Land Transportation, Army Transport Service, Cavite, and the metropolitan police. Six months ago the meeting that placed baseball on a firm foundation in our Pacific possessions was called by Col. McCoy of the volunteers, Col. Hoffland, Adjutant General of the Philippines, and Capts. Butt, French, and Wood, and Mr. Holt. The result of the meeting was the formation of the league and the election of Col. McCoy as its first President, and the other officers as the Board of Managers.

The league organized, the next problem that confronted the promoters was grounds and grand stand. Unlike New York, grounds are to be had in and all around Manila, and the greatest trouble the officials had to deal with was to decide which site was best suited to baseball purposes. At length a plot centrally located and in easy reach was selected. The question of grounds settled, the grand stand problem yet remained to be solved. There was no stock issued, and hence there was no money coming from that source. After a full discussion of various schemes to provide a grand stand, it was finally decided to raise the necessary amount by subscription. From the very first the subscriptions came in in gratifying amounts, and in a short time enough money had been collected to justify ground being broken for the stand. By the time the stand was well under way, subscriptions sufficient to guarantee its completion were in hand, and in fact Manila's stand that would seat 700 people and bleacher accommodations for 1,000 more, were ready, and the officers announced the playing schedule for the season.

The grounds on which the stand is are leased and a fence that defies the climbing prowess of the Filipino boys now surrounds them. The games are played on Saturdays and Sundays, and so far each game has drawn a capacity crowd, with the result that the managers, players, and public have caught the baseball fever in the most malignant form.

A small admission fee is charged and at the end of each game the competing teams are called together and the gate receipts divided between the players, 90 per cent. going to the winning and 60 per cent. to the losing team. Gov. Taft is a regular attendant at the games, according to The Army and Navy Register, while as it says "the most fashionable element of Manila has forsaken all other sports, such as racing, to see the baseball players." The season, which lasts six months and continues, has gone so far beyond the expectancy of those who organized the league that the grand stand has had to be doubled and the bleachers tripled in size.

When the season opened the teams representing the army, marines, and the Department of Land Transportation were considered to have the best chance to win the pennant. At first they justified the hopes of their followers, but recently the army transport team has taken a brace and is rapidly closing the breach between themselves and the leaders.

Of the game that the teams are putting up for the benefit of the people in Manila The Army and Navy Register says:

"The games will average up well with any of the leagues in America, and the enthusiasm over this American game has extended to the English colony, which turns out almost en masse at every game. Incidentally it may be mentioned that the native take most readily to baseball, and several teams of native players have been organized, which play on the league fields before and after the regular league games. They have picked up the vernacular of the game, and it is rather interesting to watch their playing and the playful rooting which is done in English by them.

"Field sports, it may be mentioned, have also secured a strong foothold in Manila, the regular field events being contested between the Army and Navy Club, the University Club, and the English Club are promised. The field days are to occur every three months, and the proceeds will be given to the hospitals. The other clubs in and around Manila have been invited to take part in the sports.

"It would seem," concludes The Register, "that American sport has come to stay in the Philippines, and it would seem also to solve a large problem of health, as it is noticeable that those officers and men who go in heavily for exercise seldom miss a day at duty, while it is very seldom that they succumb to the sicknesses which are largely produced in a tropical climate."

Columbia Fencing Competitions.

F. R. Clark, manager of the Columbia fencing team, has announced the team's schedule for the remainder of the season. It is: Feb. 28—Philadelphia Fencing Club at Philadelphia; March 4—Cornell in Columbia gymnasium; March 7—West Point, at West Point, and second team in junior foils tournament at the Fencers Club, New York; March 14—Yale at New Haven; March 27 and 28—Intercollegiate Championship Tournament at New York Athletic Club.

Brooklyn Yacht Club Meeting.

The Brooklyn Yacht Club will hold a special meeting on Wednesday evening at the Clarendon Hotel in order to consider amendments to the by-laws. It is proposed to raise the annual due from $20 to $25, and to change the date of the regular monthly meeting.

For Family Use

In case of sudden emergency wherein a stimulant is most needed.

Hunter Baltimore Rye

is unexcelled because of its quality, age, purity. This is why physicians prescribe it.

It is particularly recommended to women because of its age and excellence.

A. S. KIRKPATRICK & CO., Representatives, 18 Wilkins St., New York, N. Y.

RULES FOR BENNETT CUP

Conditions for the International Automobile Trophy.

America Will Be Represented in the Coming Contest—Each Country to Enter Its Own Product.

In view of the fact that a team of American automobilists will compete in the annual race for the Bennett International Automobile Cup, representing the automobile racing championship of the world, next Summer, the rules under which the contest will be held are of interest. The rules are as follows:

Every foreign automobile club recognized by the English Automobile Club is entitled to challenge for possession of the cup.

The recognized clubs are the Automobile Club of France, the Belgian Automobile Club, the Swiss Automobile Club, the Turin Automobile Club, the Automobile Club of Germany, the Automobile Club of America, and the Automobile Club of Great Britain.

Any club not on this list, but desiring to be enrolled, must be voted on by a majority of the foregoing clubs; or, conversely, that this majority shall include the club or clubs of the country in which it belongs. In the application of one club, however, another club may be disqualified by the ruling of the majority.

Any recognized club wishing to challenge shall notify its intention to the holders of the trophy some time before the first day of January of the particular year, such notification to be sent in a registered letter addressed to the President. The letter must state the number of vehicles to be entered. The challenging club shall at the same time deposit with the club in possession of the trophy the sum of $500. This deposit sum to be returned to each one of the competitors representing himself at the start. The President of the club holding the trophy, even though his club take no part in the race, shall, in all cases be notified by registered letter of any club desiring to compete.

Each club may be represented at the contest by one, two, or three vehicles. Should one or two only be the number entered, the fact that this fact not prevent the other competing clubs from exercising their right to run their full complement of three vehicles, should two or more clubs of the same country desire to enter vehicles, it must be understood that the vehicles only are admissible for the representation of each country. The clubs of the same country or nationality must therefore select for themselves the three vehicles they wish to be entered. Should they be unable to agree, the vehicles will be admitted in their order of application.

The cup shall be contested for at some date between the 15th of May and the 35th of August in each year. The precise date must be determined by the general committee of the club, and should be fixed as early as Feb. 1 in each year.

In the event of the club in possession of the trophy receiving challenges from several clubs, lots must be drawn by the Secretary of the club and the challenging clubs being represented each by its complement of three vehicles.

The competing vehicles must come within the following racing definitions laid down by the Automobile Club of France: The vehicle must weigh over 400 kilos. (1 hundredweight 2 quarters 14 pounds,) and must carry seated side by side, at least two passengers, each of a minimum weight of 70 kilos. (11 stone 9 pounds;) or should the passengers' weight fall short of the above figures, the deficit must be made up by ballast. The car weight of 400 kilos is taken to mean weight without the passengers or ballast or fuel, (coal, petrol, water, and accumulators) without tools or spare parts, bags, clothing, or provisions.

The vehicles must be constructed wholly and in every detail in the country of the clubs they represent.

The vehicles must be driven by members of the competing clubs, and the two seats must be occupied during the whole of the course.

A committee shall administer the rules and regulations. Each competing club shall nominate a delegate. Gordon Bennett, the presenter of the cup, is entitled to select two such delegates. The Automobile Club of France also, given in the event of its taking no part in the race, has the right to be represented on the committee by a delegate. The delegates shall nominate from their number a President, who will have the casting vote in the event of votes being even. Should the committee be unable to decide upon a President, he shall be nominated by Gordon Bennett, or, in his absence, by the President of the Automobile Club of France. The committee shall appoint a starter, an umpire, and timekeepers, and these need not be members of the committee. The committee shall have full and sole discretion as to the meaning of these rules and to adjudicate any incidents that may arise therefrom. This committee shall officially register the race.

The race shall be run on a road in a single stretch over the Gordon Bennett laps (tour 460 kilometers (about 284 miles) and not more than 680 kilometers (419 miles). The course may be made from town to town or divided into several stretches, the distance between the towns, however, not being less than 150 kilometers (92 miles).

The club holding the trophy is entitled to choose the route. It is incumbent upon the club to locate and specify the route precisely by means of a registered letter to the challenging clubs at least three months before the date decided upon for the race. If the route be found unsuitable, or, if some other route be found necessary subsequent to specification, a registered letter must be immediately dispatched advising the clubs of the change. Such change shall not be made within 30 days of the date of the race, and only with the sanction of the committee appointed under these rules.

The race shall be won in the country of the club holding the cup. The club, however, be empowered to run the race in France.

The start of the competing vehicles shall be simultaneous. They will be placed in the following order: In front, one immediately following one, vehicle of each of the challenging clubs in the order in which the challenges were received. Then the second vehicle of the club holding the trophy, followed in the same order by the second vehicles of the challenging clubs. Lastly, the third vehicle of the club holding the cup.

The first vehicle to cross the line of the finish shall be declared the winner. This vehicle will have won the cup for the club it represents, even should it be the only vehicle of its set completing the course.

In case of a dead heat between the club holding the trophy and one of the challenging clubs the club holding the trophy shall retain the cup.

When the cup has been won by one of the challenging clubs, they shall race again under the same conditions within two months, it being understood that the sixth paragraph shall not apply. Should these clubs be unable to agree upon a route, they shall cast lots. Should one of the clubs decline to run the second race, the other shall become ipso facto the holder of the cup.

After the homologation of the race the cup shall pass into the hands of the winning club within fifteen days. In the event of a dead heat, and while awaiting the decision upon such result, the club shall remain in possession of the cup already holding it.

Should one of the challenging clubs be sole competitor at the start, it shall run over the course in a maximum time to be fixed by the committee for the purpose of ascertaining the time which the club holding the cup must beat to retain possession of it.

It is understood that no club shall actually win the cup, the club merely holds the cup subject to the foregoing rules.

In the event of the club holding the trophy ceasing to exist, the cup shall revert to Gordon Bennett, or, in default, to the Automobile Club of France.

The rules for the race, whether they be run in France or elsewhere, shall always be run subject to the racing rules of the Automobile Club of France, in force at the time.

The cost of transportation of vehicles and their fuel, etc., shall be at the expense of the owners of the vehicles or of the clubs they represent.

The cost of the general committee elected under these rules shall be at the expense of the clubs they represent. The expenses of organization of the race (free and traveling expenses of timekeepers, officials, etc.) shall be paid along the route, and shall be held by the club holding the cup. After the race these expenses shall be equally divided between the club holding the cup and the challenging clubs. It must be understood that the clubs the cup which have entered vehicles and have not taken part in the race thereby become liable to the club in possession of the cup. The $500 deposited under Paragraph 4 will be paid by the club in possession of the cup.

BASEBALL AT FORDHAM.

May Play Yale at New Haven—Plans for a New Building with Gymnasium.

Dr. William H. Murphy, Yale, 1880, who coached Fordham's football eleven last Fall, and is at present coaching Yale's baseball squad, in a letter to Manager Delli Paoli of the Fordham nine, asked for a few open dates. He said he had the best hopes of obtaining a game for Fordham at New Haven, probably in May. Yale and Fordham will open the baseball season at Fordham on Saturday, March 28. This game will hardly test the good qualities of both teams, as it is too early in the season, and the diamond is generally in its poorest condition.

The Rev. G. A. Pettit, President of Fordham College, in a speech delivered at the recent dinner of the Fordham Alumni, said that Fordham would soon erect a new building at a cost of $130,000. This building will in all probability be called Alumni Hall. Fordham has of late years been crowded. The three large halls which are the principal college buildings are inadequate for the accommodation of the large number of students. A gymnasium, indoor track, shower baths, and a dormitory are the intended features outlined by Fordham's President.

New Orleans Entries for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Purse, for maiden three-year-olds, given Turlough. By Ways, Galax Leaf, and Roll Call, 106 pounds each; Carpathia, Sleepy Head, 104 pounds; Candaraus, Prince Eugene, Bondage, and Lady Mistake, 107; Embarrassment, War Cry, and Slider Sabbath, 112 each.

SECOND RACE.—Selling; mile and seventy yards. Chancellor, 90 pounds; Frank E. Kittredge, 101 each; Banish, 102; Pan More, 103; Flaneur and

ANNUAL REPORT OF BANK SUPERINTENDENT

Condition of Savings Banks Jan. 1, 1903, Compared with a Year Ago.

Statistics of Trust and Safe Deposit Companies and Miscellaneous Corporations—Mr. Kilburn's Recommendations.

ALBANY, Feb. 22.—The annual report of Frederick D. Kilburn, Superintendent of Banks, relative to savings banks, trust companies, safe deposit companies, and miscellaneous corporations will be presented to the Legislature to-morrow.

The number of savings banks in existence Jan. 2, 1902, was 137, which was precisely the number in existence Jan. 1, 1902. During the year 1902 four new banks were organized and four were closed. The deposits made during the year, exclusive of interest credited, aggregated $298,024,624.92; the withdrawals were $268,550,112.54.

The total resources of the savings banks, Jan. 1, 1903, were $1,191,830,573.18, which amount was classified as $1,077,983,743.70 due depositors, $660,054.42 representing other liabilities, and $113,186,775.06 surplus as calculated by placing securities at their market value, and real estate at its estimated market value. The whole number of open accounts was 2,275,388, which was an increase of 100,872 in a year, and is only 1,449 below the gain made in the same item in 1901.

The surplus computed on market values decreased $9,468,217.28 from Jan. 1, 1902, while the surplus based upon reckoning securities at par apparently increased in the same period $10,268,948.10.

The expenses of the banks, including the salaries of their officers and clerks, were larger by $76,245.51 than for the previous year. This item includes, for most of the institutions, the tax on surplus paid by them to the State, which was $31,802.08 larger in 1902 than it had been in 1901, and a considerable part of the increase in expenses would be accounted for by this one factor.

The rightful claimant to an account amounting to $1,075.44 in one of the failed savings banks, the unclaimed funds of which are held by the Superintendent of Banks as trust, was located last year, and the money paid to him. The deposit had been made thirty years before, and the depositor had long been dead. There yet remains in the Superintendent's hands of similar funds the sum of $73,997.23. Much of it is, however, in very small individual credits.

SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANIES.

Five safe deposit companies were authorized during the calendar year 1902, viz., the Broadway, the Madison, the New Amsterdam, and the United States, all in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and the New Rochelle, at New Rochelle; and thus far during the year 1903 the Maiden Lane Safe Deposit Company, in New York, has been chartered with a capital of $100,000. Four other safe deposit companies are at present in course of organization. The number of such companies now engaged in business in the State, including in them two which report as trust companies, is twenty-eight.

The reports of these institutions as of Jan. 1 are summarized in the following table in comparison with their reports for the preceding year:

Resources.	1902.	1903.
Bonds and mortgages	$70,000.00	$115,000.00
Stock and bond investments	1,561,821.36	1,849,466.52
Real estate	2,538,527.74	2,538,527.74
Vaults and safes	840,735.31	1,072,001.41
Furniture and fixtures	60,062.62	51,526.04
Loans on collaterals	5,000.00	5,000.00
Cash deposited	166,476.42	217,195.97
Cash on hand	2,430.16	3,188.76
Safe rentals	25,857.23	32,318.04
Silver storage	32,416.51	30,410.80
Warehouse storage	83,360.23	100,222.22
Tin boxes	1,479.35	2,316.30
Other assets	267,410.54	204,638.78
	$5,668,016.97	$6,111,411.42
Liabilities.	1902.	1903.
Capital stock	$3,758,500.00	$3,985,000.00
Emergency fund		
Liabilities	$65,947.46	$82,420.68
Bonds outstanding	165,000.00	165,000.00
Loans secured by bond and mortgage	853,000.00	853,000.00
Open accounts	195,000.00	295,500.00
Interest due and accrued on loans	4,580.00	4,580.00
Expenses incurred but not paid	9,119.76	6,396.23
Other liabilities	10,822.75	18,454.53
	$5,668,016.97	$6,111,411.42

THE TRUST COMPANIES.

The number of trust companies which filed reports with the Banking Department as of the first day of January last was seventy-eleven, as against sixty-two a year before, and seventy in the preceding July. Only one such company, the Trust Company of New York, was stricken from the roll during the year, which company had discontinued business early in 1902 and afterward went into voluntary dissolution.

Discussing the conditions of the trust companies, Mr. Kilburn says:

The increase in the resources of trust companies during the year 1902 had been over $170,000,000, or at the rate of about 21½ per cent. From January to July in 1902 the growth of these institutions proceeded even more rapidly, having been for half the year over $193,000,000, which was at the rate of nearly 32½ per cent. annually upon the larger total constituting the basis for the computation. But from July to January last the resources decreased by about $23,000,000, or, if allowance be made for the capital brought in through the organization of new companies, or by the increase of capital and paid-in surplus of the old companies, by nearly $65,000,000. The net increase from the year ended July 1 last was only about 7 3-10 per cent.—a rate but little more than a third of that maintained in 1901.

Regarding the stability of these institutions Mr. Kilburn says:

There has been no failure of a trust company in the State during the last eighteen years, and less than two in all. More than that, with a single exception no trust company has sustained in recent years even an impairment of capital, and that exceptional misadventure. These institutions are bedged about by all of the legal safeguards that are thrown around State banks.

The Iowa Loan and Trust Company of Des Moines, Iowa, is the only foreign mortgage loan or investment corporation now authorized by the Superintendent of Banks to sell its securities within this State, though the New England Mortgage Company of Brooklyn, Conn., is authorized to maintain an office in New York City, which is desired merely as a convenience. It is in liquidation, is doing no new business, and has sold no securities during the year in the State of New York.

One domestic mortgage, loan, and investment company was organized during the year 1902 under the provisions of Article VII. of the Banking law, which, though enacted seven years ago, had never been taken before acted upon. One or two other similar companies are understood, however, to be projected.

The Equitable Securities Company of New York is transacting only a liquidating business, closing up the affairs of the Equitable Mortgage Company, and the Investment Securities Company, also of New York, sustaining a similar relation to the defunct Jarvis-Conklin Mortgage Trust Company.

RECOMMENDATIONS.

Mr. Kilburn makes a number of recommendations. Calling attention to the fact that, literally interpreted, the law forbids trust companies to hold any investment in any private corporation to an amount in excess of 10 per cent. of its own capital, he says there is no reason why such investments should not be held, and suggests that the statute be amended so as to permit the same percentage of surplus as of capital to be so invested. He recommends that the law be amended to forbid trust companies to open a branch office without having first procured the consent of the Superintendent of Banks. Regarding foreign trust companies he says:

Believing that a consistent and logical reading of existing statutes having a bearing upon the question leads to the conclusion that foreign trust companies are not now privileged to transact business in this State and that such corporations, if they are, ought not to be permitted to maintain offices here, it seems to me that such a restriction should be definitely embodied in law. It might perhaps not be amiss to provide that licenses issued to such companies by the Superintendent of Banks upon condition that the corporations receiving them report to the Banking Department, submit to periodical examinations of their affairs, and do business within this State under such restrictions as to receiving deposits, acting as trustee, guardian, executor, or administrator from being engaged in thereunder.

The question of requiring trust companies to carry a cash reserve equal to that imposed upon banks, says Mr. Kilburn, is vested with new interest and importance by the recent action of the Clearing House in New York City on the subject and by the presentation in the Assembly of a bill dealing with it. It has been required by members of the Clearing House Association's constitution that every non-member clearing through a member of the association shall make weekly statements of its condition, and, beginning with the first of June next, shall keep in its vaults a cash reserve equal to 5 per cent. of its deposits, which percentage shall be increased after eight months to 7½, and after one year to not less than 10 nor more than 15, as shall be from time to time fixed by the Clearing House Committee. While this action, in Mr. Kilburn's opinion, solves the problem as to the metropolis, he thinks a statute is necessary to enforce a similar requirement in trust companies outside of New York City.

He also thinks that if this be done it would be wise to amend the law also to increase the minimum capital for a trust company to $500,000 and to permit such corporations to be formed as freely as banks may be, subject, however, to the present requirement that the Superintendent of Banks shall be satisfied that the proposed corporators possess "general fitness for the discharge of the duties appertaining to such a trust" and "command the confidence of the community in which such trust company is to be located."

Mr. Kilburn indorses the bill suggested by the Savings Banks' Association, which proposes to amend the present provision against advertisements of unauthorized savings banks contained in the banking law by adding a prohibition which shall effectually suppress the practice on the part of other corporations and of individuals, firms, or associations of seeking and receiving deposits upon representations which are calculated to cause any one to regard them as occupying the same plane of safety and as possessing the distinctive character of savings banks.

Mr. Kilburn does not urge any particular modification of the savings banks system. On this point he says:

The time is coming, however, as I believe, when the limit which any one depositor may have to his credit in any savings bank or in all of them combined will need to be lowered, and those persons of business experience and of ample means who use the savings banks merely as a convenience or for investment, or, it may be, for the purpose of escaping taxation, will be excluded from enjoying their service. The average amount to the credit of each account has been increasing every year for a long time and stands now at $473.40. This is an increase of $7.04 in a year and of $78.62 in the past decade. While it cannot be doubted that a substantial part of the increase in this average stands for a bettered condition of the people whom the savings banks are designed especially to serve and reflects the higher wages now paid to labor and the steadier employment that it finds, I regret that it represents also in some degree the lodging of investment funds in these institutions. That use of the savings banks is objectionable, and my efforts are directed whenever practicable to lessen it, and generally the banks are quite ready to cooperate in this direction.

Recalling the fact that the banking law authorizes the classification of depositors in savings banks and the establishment of different rates of interest for the several classes, Mr. Kilburn suggests that the banks, to encourage small depositors, fix a higher rate of interest, even up to the formerly customary 4 per cent., for all accounts aggregating under $1,000 dollars each, and reducing the rate on larger deposits by so much as might be necessary in order to hold the total interest disbursements within the net earnings.

THE MANCHESTER MARKET.

MANCHESTER, Feb. 22.—The cloth market in the week just ended was unable to keep pace with the advances in cotton, which are greatly disturbing trade. Moderate business was transacted at full rates, generally in small lines. The buyers were largely speculators. The Indian market was quiet, especially in the higher grades of Calcutta shirtings. There were fair transactions for China at something less than sellers have since been quoting. The demand in other sections of miscellaneous operations was restricted. The producers were firm in their demands, being well supplied with orders.

AT THE HOTELS.

WALDORF-ASTORIA—Marshall Sheppe, Toledo; Sidney A. Wetherbee, Detroit; F. J. Hearn, Pittsburg; S. F. Shotter, Savannah.

HOLLAND—E. R. Graham, Chicago; William Thomas Corlett, Cleveland; W. Scott Taurber, Chicago.

IMPERIAL—L. S. MacFarlane, Montreal; M. Montalvo, Costa Rica; Felix Edwards, London; O. P. Duncan, United States Navy.

GRAND—Stockton Busby, Baltimore; James Burrows, Pittsburg; James A. Shelton, London.

MANHATTAN—J. C. Needham, Manchester, England; Maxwell Tpd, London.

MURRAY HILL—T. L. Wardgate, Victoria, B. C.; H. G. Bauld, Halifax.

PLAZA—S. W. Tiffany, Washington; H. C. Milholland, Pittsburg.

NETHERLAND—J. F. Stephan, Cleveland; J. C. McLaughlin, Muskegon, Mich.

SAVOY—S. E. Mitchell, Boston.

VICTORIA—George A. Gray, Duluth; E. M. Barrett, London.

HOFFMAN—C. B. K. Carpenter, London; Teatcher Hoyt, Chicago; George W. Murphy, Knoxville.

ALBEMARLE—J. M. Tate, Jr., Pittsburg; Ward Thorow, Washington.

FIFTH AVENUE—P. Platt, London; ex-Senator W. D. Washburne, Minneapolis; S. M. Aldrich, Providence; H. D. McWhirter, Denver.

EVERETT—F. Huntington, Cincinnati; A. Kohl, Ottawa; W. S. Clouston, Montreal.

ASTOR—S. P. Forbes, Cleveland; L. D. Anthony, Chicago.

ARRIVAL OF BUYERS.

Poindexter Mercantile Company, Kansas City, Mo.; E. O. McDowell, toys and notions; 51 Liberty Street.

Wise, Lena, Dayton, Ohio; millinery; Grand Hotel.

Elliott, William H., Co., Detroit, Mich.; W. E. Sittington, silks; Hotel Darlington.

Porteous & Mitchell, Norwich, Conn.; J. Fortious, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Panton & White Company, Duluth, Minn.; J. W. Scott, millinery and ribbons; Sixteenth Street, West; Union Square Hotel.

Miller & Rhoads, Richmond, Va.; J. H. Gilheeby, notions, ribbons, laces, and leather goods; P. J. Bernuth, furnishing goods; 289 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Elder & Johnston, Dayton, Ohio; Miss Hall, millinery; Miss T. K. Morgan, millinery; Miss E. J. Crowl, millinery; 87 White Street; Hotel Navarre.

Hennessy-Robinson Company, Evansville, Ind.; Miss A. E. Lopt, millinery; Hotel Navarre.

Elliott, William H., Company, Detroit, Mich.; C. W. Weber, notions, gloves, laces, and ribbons; Miss Sullivan, millinery; Miss L. Ely, millinery; Miss Godfrey, infants' wear; Miss Holliban, corsets and muslin underwear; Mrs. W. H. Hay, ladies' wear; Hotel Navarre.

Frances, Joy & Company, Shelbyville, Ind.; J. Kohl, cloaks, suits, waists, and house furnishing goods; Miss E. Frances, dress goods, silks, millinery, ladies' and infants' wear; 395 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Brown, Vandervoort & Barney Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss S. Meagher, millinery; 870 Broadway.

Seely-Springer Company, Fort Dodge, Iowa; J. H. Hanlon, silks and dress goods; Herald Square Hotel.

Kaufman Brothers, Pittsburg, Penn.; N. Kaufman, ladies' and infants' wear; 848 Broadway; Hotel Savoy.

Kelly, Stiger & Co., Omaha, Neb.; G. W. Kelly, notions; Victoria Hotel.

Walker Brothers Dry Goods Company, Salt Lake City, Utah; H. E. Shenfelberger, notions and jewelry; 43 Lispenard Street; Hotel Normandie.

Wise, Co. G., Knoxville, Tenn.; J. O. Hicks, carpets; Hotel Albert.

Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; M. G. Wallace, dress trimmings; 104 Worth Street; Murray Hill Hotel.

Smith & Murray, Springfield, Mass.; A. Leith, cloaks and suits; 57 White Street.

Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; S. Baer, muslin underwear and infants' wear; 468 Broadway; Hotel Imperial.

Marks, A., Sons, Amsterdam, N. Y.; Carl Marks, millinery, laces, and ladies' and infants' wear; Hotel Imperial.

Silberstein & Bondy Company, Duluth, Minn.; J. M. Gliddings, notions, laces, and furnishing goods; Victoria Hotel.

Freimuth, L., Duluth, Minn.; F. S. Fleischman, housefurnishing goods; J. W. Cousens, linens, white goods, hosiery, and underwear; 365 Broadway; Hotel Navarre.

Pigott, J. D., & Brother, Danbury, Conn.; H. J. D. Piaut, millinery; Hotel Marlborough.

Florsheim Dry Goods Company, Shreveport, La.; J. N. Florsheim, notions; S. S. Florsheim, furnishing goods; 42 Lexington Street; Hotel Marlborough.

Sparling, J., & Co., Detroit, Mich.; J. E. Kennedy, dress goods and silks; G. A. Perry, notions, furnishing goods, and leather goods; Hotel Earlington.

Crawford, T., & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; Miss Maggie Barry, corsets; 113 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Lewis, A. T., & Son Dry Goods Company, Denver, Col.; B. Fetherlok, notions and jewelry; 56 Worth Street; Hotel Navarre.

Barry, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss M. T. Kelly, corsets; Miss McNamara, art goods; Miss F. Diggs, ladies' and infants' wear; 621 Broadway; Hotel Albert.

Ball-Livingston Dry Goods Company, The, Columbus, Ohio; Elmer E. Beall, dry goods; Hotel Albert.

Hamburger, J., & Son, Columbus, Texas; Sam Hamburger, dry goods; St. Denis Hotel.

Runkel & Rosenberg, Cincinnati, Ohio; Louis Runkel, boots and shoes.

Field, Schlick & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; James Beattie, dry goods; Gilsey House.

Barr, William, Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; Fannie J. Arens, dry goods; 621 Broadway; Kensington Hotel.

Schmitt, J. & Leachman, Danville, Ill.; Herman Schmitt, dry goods; Somerset Hotel.

Sassman, L., & Brother, Austin, Texas; S. Sassman, ladies' furnishings; Miss N. Whitestile, millinery; Kensington Hotel.

Fitz & Co., Trenton, Mo.; Miss A. Waldron, millinery; Continental Hotel.

Thising, George P., Delaware, Ohio; dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Scruggs, Vandervoort & Barney, St. Louis, Mo.; Nelle S. Berry, dry goods; Victoria Hotel.

Browning, King & Co., St. Louis, Mo.; D. C. Young, clothing; Somerset Hotel.

Finch Brothers, Hamilton, Ontario; Annie M. Hopper, millinery; 21 West Seventy-sixth Street.

Theis, William, & Co., Hannibal, Mo.; Frank W. Theis, clothing; Imperial Hotel.

Hermitte, L., Greenville Company, Streator, Ill.; M. L. Sinnott, cloaks; Herald Square Hotel.

Anchor Tencoer Company, Chicago, Ill.; Miss E. Barthol, millinery; Belvedere House.

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

To-day being a public holiday, there is no business upon the Exchanges nor in the banks. The Stock Exchange was closed on Saturday also, although the banks were open, but idle for the most part. There is, therefore, no domestic financial news. Saturday's dealings in Americans in London were unimportant; changes were fractional only, the majority being declines.

There is a very general impression, says The London Statist, that the coming South African loans will have a prejudicial effect upon the price of consols and other British Government securities. The argument for this, says The Statist, "sounds very conclusive. But it omits one material circumstance which greatly weakens the force of the contention. It is that by far the greater part of the £65,000,000 about to be borrowed will not take any fresh money from the market. With regard to the £30,000,000 which are to be a contribution to the cost of the war, it is clear that that sum will not take fresh money from the market. If it is employed in reducing debt already incurred, as presumably it will be, it will simply be a transfer of liabilities from the United Kingdom to the Transvaal; and even if some of it is employed in paying for operations abroad, it will so far lessen the expenditure out of the taxes of the United Kingdom, and therefore will enable the debt to be reduced."

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

Great Northern Paper Company.

DIVIDEND PAYABLE.

Minneapolis General Electric Company on preferred stock.

ANNUAL MEETINGS.

Kings County Electric Light and Power Company.

National Carbon Company.

GERMAN MONEY AND TRADE.

BERLIN, Feb. 22.—The Boerse had a quiet week, no department showing great activity. German and foreign Government bonds were not traded in in the usual volume and mostly weakened moderately. The annual statements of the domestic banks are beginning to be published, the market giving much less attention to them than in previous years. The statements thus far have not wholly satisfied the market, hence bank stocks have reacted from the high figures previously reached.

Heavy trading was done in industrial shares, but without a uniform tendency. Coalers were unusually strong upon the declaration of a 27 per cent. dividend by the Consolidation Coal Company, the same dividend as in 1901. Consolidation Coal Company stock rose 20 points on this dividend, other coal shares advancing sympathetically. Iron shares were mostly somewhat higher. All the German cast-iron piping mills have formed a price agreement and reports from the iron market continue to improve. Electricals had a moderate reaction after the heavy advance recorded in the previous weeks. Textiles were unusually active. Woolen mills were generally lower, but linens and cottons rose strongly, the latter upon the large advance in cotton and yarns during the month. Cements were heavily dealt in owing to the convention for fixing the price of cement, but the shares mostly did not maintain the high quotations they had already reached.

Hamburg-American and North German Lloyd shares were lower and there were few dealings in them.

Money was offered for the monthly settlement in the greatest abundance, but could hardly be placed at the lowest rates. The London exchange is again rising and it is believed that gold will go to London this week.

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Feb. 22.—The stock market opened and closed last week with a fairly good feeling, but in the middle of the week it showed evidences of the dullness which has ruled business here since the opening of the year. Consols struck the lowest point they have reached this year, but they rallied yesterday. American rails were listless. Grand Trunks again being the feature of transatlantic dealings. These is, however, a note of returning confidence in Americans, especially industrials.

The feature of the week was the failure of the New Zealand loan, of which the underwriters were forced to take 95 per cent.

The Bank rate remained unchanged, and this was a disappointment, and had a depressing effect on business, as it had been expected that it would be reduced.

Mexican Exchange Rate.

MEXICO CITY, Feb. 22.—New York exchange, premium, 123¾.

TENEMENT LAW AMENDMENTS.

Spread of the Agitation in Opposition—Petitions on the East Side—Neighborhood Workers' Circular.

The proposed amendments to the tenement house law are to be considered by the legislative committees at Albany on Thursday, March 5, and the indications are that the friends of the present law will be out in force.

The Matthews, Ellis, Dale, Wagner, Wolf, and Marshall bills have been discussed in tenement-house districts, and some tenants have talked of preparing a petition to the Legislature against any changes in the provisions of the law. The East Side Civic Club, Justice Lodge, I. O. B. B., the Janitors' Society, and other organizations east of Broadway are circulating petitions, and the estimate is that they will have more than 75,000 signatures to present at Albany on the day of the hearing. Twenty thousand petitions have been gathered, and several protest meetings are to be held during this week.

The agitation against the proposed amendments is not confined to the east side of this borough. The Tenement House Committee of the Association of Neighborhood Workers, representing fifty societies that have members in the tenement districts of Manhattan and Brooklyn, has issued a circular against the amendments proposed in the Legislature.

The Association has declared "that while the changes proposed are so outrageous that they should not be given consideration by any Legislature, yet the influences behind the proposed legislation are so powerful and so well organized, that unless the friends of tenement house reform rally to its support, there may be serious danger of at least some of these bills being passed."

The circular has the signatures of Mr. Kribs of the Phelps Settlement, Miss Ovington of the Greenpoint Settlement, Brooklyn; Miss Nyre of Astor House, Brooklyn; Mr. Chase, Maxwell House, Brooklyn; Mrs. Fitzgerald of the University Settlement, Mrs. Simkhovitch of the Greenwich House, and Miss Wald of the Nurses' Settlement.

Senator Marshall has practically disavowed the Tenement House Amendment bill that bears his name.

The Financial Quotation Supplement

Practically every bank and financial institution in the country keeps on file for daily use and reference the QUOTATION SUPPLEMENT of THE NEW YORK TIMES. This wholly unique record is as complete and authoritative as are the records of the Stock Exchange itself.

As a handy reference publication for financiers and investors it has neither rival nor equal. Quotations for every stock and bond dealt in on the Stock Exchange, as well as those "Outside Securities" dealt in "on the curb," are given, with the capitalization of each corporation, the last dividend, date and rate, the fluctuation in quotations for the week, the highest and lowest price for both the current year and the year preceding, and all other details that either investor or speculator would need to know to aid him in his solving of financial problems.

The same details are given as to bond issues and "Outside Securities." All are compiled from official sources by a carefully trained and competent corps of reporters and statisticians, and are so absolutely correct as to be accepted as a record by financial institutions throughout this country and Europe.

Proposals.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

MANHATTAN STATE HOSPITAL, WEST WARD'S ISLAND, NEW YORK.

Sealed proposals suitably endorsed on envelope for electric work, rewiring, and fixtures in offices, Wards Nos. 4 to 21, inclusive, Annex Building, Wards 31, 32, 33, and 34, and Staff House, may be sent by mail or delivered in person up to 2 o'clock P. M. on Wednesday, the 4th day of March, 1903, to the State Commission in Lunacy at the Capitol, Albany, N. Y., when the bids will be opened and read publicly.

Drawings and specifications may be consulted and blank forms of proposal obtained at the office of F. A. Wheeler, Purchasing Steward, No. 305 Broadway, New York City, or by application to G. L. Heins, State Architect, in the Capitol at Albany, N. Y.

Contracts will be awarded to the lowest responsible and reliable bidders unless the bids exceed the amount of funds available therefor, in which case the right to reject all bids is reserved.

T. E. McGARR,

Secretary, State Commission in Lunacy.

Albany, Feb. 18, 1903.

U. S. Engineer Office, Army Bldg., New York, Feb. 23, 1903.—Sealed proposals for dredging in Harlem River, N. Y., will be received here until 12 M., Mch. 23, 1903, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. S. M. Mansfield, Col. Engrs.

TREASURY BALANCES.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 21.—Following is a statement of the United States Treasury on the 21st day of February, 1903:

CASH IN THE TREASURY.

Is Divisions of Issue and Redemption.

RESERVE FUND.

Gold coin and bullion in Division of Redemption $150,000,000

TRUST FUNDS.

Held for the redemption of the notes and certificates for which they are respectively pledged.

DIVISION OF REDEMPTION.		DIVISION OF ISSUE.	
Gold coin	$397,849,069	Gold certificates outstanding	$397,849,069
Silver dollars	463,032,000	Silver certificates outstanding	463,032,000
Silver dollars of 1890	956,887	Treasury notes outstanding	22,301,000
Silver bullion of 1890	21,534,169		
Total	$883,292,069	Total	$883,292,069

General Fund.

Gold coin and bullion	$82,710,320.62	
Gold bullion	21,646,760.00	
Standard silver dollars	12,209,004.00	
Silver certificates	6,444,676.00	
Silver bullion	628,925.07	
United States notes	5,530,221.00	
Treasury notes of 1890	48,460.00	
National banknotes	17,197,127	
Subsidiary silver coin	2,804,490.30	
Fractional currency	159.32	
Minor coin	758,945.23	
		$136,542,428.29
In National Bank Depositories—		
To credit of the Treasurer of the U. S.	$148,038,581.08	
To credit of disbursing officers	7,360,825.06	
Total	$150,419,356.14	
Awaiting Reimbursement—		
Bonds and interest paid	66,728.03	
		150,486,084.10
Total		$307,028,512.44
Liabilities—		
National bank 5 per cent. fund	$12,978,484.93	
Outstanding checks and drafts	8,216,384.40	
Disbursing officers' balances	56,582,618.97	
Post Office Department account	8,820,654.93	
Miscellaneous items	1,496,865.53	
		85,187,402.11
Available cash balance		$221,891,110.37

Receipts, Expenditures, Redemptions, Etc.

RECEIPTS.	This Day.	This Month.	This Fiscal Yr.
Customs	$721,157.82	$15,922,566.60	$190,250,252.60
Internal revenue	644,461.96	12,014,295.16	149,382,461.34
Miscellaneous	69,609.28	5,154,323.97	28,494,297.47
Total receipts	$1,435,249.05	$33,091,185.73	$367,720,972.50
EXPENDITURES.			
Civil and miscellaneous	240,000.00	7,505,009.00	81,990,513.07
War	435,000.00	5,215,000.00	78,921,360.71
Navy	350,000.00	4,995,000.00	62,532,498.25
Indians	85,000.00	785,000.00	3,093,626.15
Pensions	800,000.00	12,055,000.00	83,302,183.46
Interest	100,000.00	1,740,000.00	22,427,712.21
Total expenditures	$1,920,000.00	$32,295,000.00	$328,270,893.15
Excess of expenditures over receipts	$484,750.95	*$796,185.73	*$39,900,122.35
Receipts Last Year—			
Customs	719,887.39	13,358,043.32	163,710,358.93
Internal revenue	843,352.07	12,949,215.71	177,305,706.24
Receipts from all sources last year	1,590,840.58	31,182,772.42	369,524,499.17
Expenditures last year	1,725,000.00	32,000,000.00	312,642,174.26
NATIONAL BANK FUND.			
Deposits of lawful money under act July 14, 1890	.....	2,836,710.00	16,116,187.50
Notes received and retired under act July 14, 1890	161,330.00	2,475,652.50	15,196,589.50
Notes received for current redemption	837,728.00	11,530,897.00	120,295,354.00

REDEMPTION OF NOTES.	U. S. Notes. (Since 1878.)	Treasury Notes. (Since 1890.)	Total.
To March 14, 1900	$346,468,416.00	$108,193,456.00	$449,661,902.00
UNDER ACT MARCH 14, 1900.			
Redeemed in Gold—	U. S. Notes.	Treasury Notes.	Total.
To date	$62,321,938.00	$6,726,052.00	$68,047,990.00
This fiscal year	3,876,800.00	186,712.00	4,063,012.00
This month	248,600.00	28,615.00	277,305.00
This day	12,175.00	1,000.00	13,175.00
Exchanged for Gold—			
To date	62,321,938.00	6,726,052.00	68,047,990.00
This fiscal year	3,876,800.00	186,712.00	4,063,012.00
This month	248,600.00	28,615.00	277,305.00
This day	12,175.00	1,000.00	13,175.00

*Excess of receipts over expenditures.

FINANCIAL.

Banks and Trust Companies.

Hanover National Bank
Capital $3,000,000. Surplus and profits $8,115,457.89
9 and 11 Nassau St.

THE IRVING NATIONAL BANK.
GREENWICH AND WARREN STREETS
Capital, surplus, and profits, $2,000,000.
Tenders its services to reputable concerns.

Bankers and Brokers.

American Express Company
ISSUES
Foreign Exchange.
Cable & Telegraphic Transfers.
Travelers Cheques and Letters of Credit
Available throughout the world.
65 BROADWAY.

KOUNTZE BROTHERS,
BANKERS,
Broadway & Cedar St. NEW YORK,
Investment Securities.
Allow interest on deposits; make loans against approved collateral. Buy and sell Foreign Exchange.
Letters of Credit.

Redmond, Kerr & Co.
41 WALL ST., NEW YORK.
232 LA SALLE ST., Chicago.
GRAHAM, KERR & CO., Philadelphia.
Transact a general Foreign and Domestic Banking Business. Issue
LETTERS OF CREDIT.
Allow interest on deposits subject to draft. Act as Fiscal Agents, negotiate issues of municipal, mortgage bonds of railroads, street railways, gas companies, etc. Buy and sell securities on commission. Members of New York Stock Exchange. Deal in
INVESTMENT SECURITIES.

E. C. POTTER & CO.,
36 WALL ST., N. Y.
Branch Offices at Albany and Rochester.
Members of New York Stock Exchange and Produce Exchange.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 62 WALL ST.,
ISSUE INTERNATIONAL CHEQUES, COMMERCIAL CREDITS, TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

FINANCIAL.

Interborough Rapid Transit Company.

The remaining six instalments of 10 per cent. each on the part-paid stock of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company are hereby called, payable at our office on the following dates, viz.:
MONDAY, JANUARY 5, 1903
MONDAY, FEBRUARY 2, 1903
MONDAY, MARCH 2, 1903
WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1903
FRIDAY, MAY 1, 1903
MONDAY, JUNE 1, 1903
Certificates must be presented for endorsement at the time of the respective payments.
AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,
Bankers for the Company.
32 Nassau Street,
New York, December 12, 1902.

UNION TYPEWRITER CO. STOCK.
Wm. Willis Merrill,
419 PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

Meetings and Elections.

New York, January 23d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the St. Louis, Iron Mountain & Southern Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York, January 23d, 1903.
ELECTION NOTICE.
The Missouri Pacific Railway Co.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Missouri Pacific Railway Company will be held at the general office of the Company, in the City of St. Louis, Missouri, on Tuesday, March 10th, 1903, at nine o'clock A. M., for the election of thirteen Directors for the ensuing year, and for the transaction of any other business that may come before said meeting. The annual meeting of the Directors will be held at the same office on the same day, at twelve o'clock noon. The transfer books will be closed on Friday, January 30th, 1903, at three o'clock P. M., and reopened on the day following the annual meeting of the stockholders or any adjournment thereof.
GEO. J. GOULD, President.
A. H. CALEF, Secretary.

New York Mortgage and Security Company,
140 Broadway, N. Y.
The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the New York Mortgage and Security Company will be held at the office of the Company, 140 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 9th day of March, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, and the annual election of Directors of said Company, and of three Inspectors of Election, to serve for the succeeding year, will be held at the same place, between the hours of 12:15 and 1:15 in the afternoon.
The stock transfer books of the Company will be closed March 4, 1903, and open for business March 10, 1903.
CYRIL H. BURDETT, Secretary.
February 9, 1903.

THE TEXAS & PACIFIC RAILWAY CO.
New York, Feb. 2nd, 1903.
Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Texas & Pacific Railway Company will be held at the office of the Company, 115 Broadway, New York City, on Wednesday, the 18th day of March, 1903, at 12:30 o'clock P. M., for the transaction of such business as may come before said meeting, including the election of directors for the ensuing year.
The Stock Transfer Books will be closed on Monday, the 16th day of February, at 3 o'clock P. M., and reopened on Thursday, the 19th day of March, at 10 o'clock A. M.
C. E. SATTERLEE, Secretary.

ANNUAL MEETING.
Office of
Northern Central Railway Co.
Baltimore, Feb. 20, 1903.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company will be held at 12 o'clock M. on Thursday, the 26th of February, 1903, at the General Offices of the Company, Calvert and Centre Streets, Baltimore, when the annual report of the President and Board of Directors for 1902 will be presented, an election held for twelve Directors to serve for the ensuing year, and such other business transacted as may properly come before the meeting. By order
STEPHEN W. WHITE, Secretary.

Corn Products Company.
The annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Corn Products Company will be held on the 24th day of March, 1903, at twelve o'clock Noon, at the office of the Company, 15 Exchange Place, Jersey City, N. J., for the purpose of the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. The Transfer Books will remain closed from March 4th to March 24th, 1903, inclusive.
R. S. JONES, Secretary.
Dated New York, Feb. 20, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of The British Electric Illuminating Company of New York, for the election of Directors and the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, 55 Duane St., New York City, on Monday, the 9th day of March, 1903, at eleven o'clock in the forenoon.
FRANK W. SMITH, Secretary.
New York, February 23d, 1903.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE ANNUAL meeting of the stockholders of THE ALLEN-DITCHETT COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, No. 308 Greenwich Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, on the 20th day of February, 1903, at 12 o'clock noon, for the election of Directors and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting. Dated New York, Feb. 7, 1903.
LEWIS H. ALLEN, Secretary.

FINANCIAL.

North American Trust Company
135 BROADWAY
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $5,000,000.00

TRUSTEES
HORACE E. ANDREWS, Pres. Cleveland Electric Railway Co., Cleveland.
C. T. BARNEY, Pres. Knickerbocker Trust Co., N. Y.
AUGUST BELMONT, Banker, New York.
H. S. BLACK, Chairman Board of Directors U.S. Rubber Co.
WILLIAM H. CHESEBROUGH, Pres. Cushing Realty Co., New York.
HERMAN DOWD, Vice-Pres. American Trust Co., New York.
CLEMENT A. GRISC

FOREIGN GOLFERS WANTED

Oxford and Cambridge Team in Doubt Regarding Visit.

Championship Courses All Offer a Good Test of Golf—Improvements to be Made on Nassau Links.

So many international events are being planned in the domain of sports for the coming year that it would be almost out of place not to have the golfers represented in these interesting contests. It had been fully expected that, at the recent annual meeting of the United States Golf Association, a definite and positive plan would be presented for a visit to this country of a team of Oxford and Cambridge players this season. Both the new and retiring Presidents, G. Herbert Windeler and Robert H. Robertson, had stated quite clearly in previous interviews that arrangements were practically completed, and nothing remained but a formal invitation to the Englishmen from the National association. This promising outlook did not prove to be true, for it was with considerable disappointment that the delegates heard Mr. Windeler announce that he had just received a letter from the Secretary of the Oxford-Cambridge Golfing Society to the effect that it was by no means certain that a team could be secured for the visit at all.

The plan last year fell through on account of the desire of the Englishmen to have their traveling expenses paid by the National association. This did not appear strictly in line with the amateur rulings of the home association, and fearing it would appear as though the members were deliberately paying a team for its golfing service, it seemed better for the dignity of the game on both sides to reject this proposition. The statement has been made since last week's meeting that the Englishmen may be waiting to receive some definite proposition this year from American golfers. If there is anything behind the invitation which the delegates unanimously agreed to extend to the Oxford and Cambridge students, it has not publicly appeared. The association, however, does not promise anything beside the usual courtesies that would naturally be extended to a visiting team. If individual golfers are making up a purse to defray any part of the expenses, it is a different matter. The entire golfing sentiment is wholly in favor of the visit. It would give an added stimulus to golf in America, and would undoubtedly result in a very high standard of play among the college players, for international student rivalry would make itself felt in the coming team matches.

The Intercollegiate Golf Association has already put itself on record as anxious to meet the Oxford-Cambridge golfers. A request has been sent to the National association for a match, provided the foreigners come, and the Executive Committee of the Intercollegiate association would pick a team, in that case, from the best golfers among the colleges in the association, so that the contest would really be an international match of the best student players. The foreigners, it is learned, are anxious to get their best players together for the visiting team, and this is giving some difficulty, for unless a strong representative team can be picked the Englishmen will not feel so keen to make the journey, with the possibility of serious defeat before them.

The retiring Executive Committee of the National association stated explicitly in its annual report that golf had shown material advancement during the past year, both in the standard of play and in the development and maintenance of links. "There has been a more widespread and general interest manifested in the game than before," said the report; "in golfing. With a prospect of international matches this season, the interest would far exceed that of 1902. Two new associate clubs were elected to membership, while one resigned, and there were eighteen new allied clubs elected, against ten that dropped out, making a total membership at present of 26 associate clubs and 188 allied clubs, 214 in all, the largest membership in the history of the association. The entries in the three National championships were considerably larger than the previous year. In the amateur there were 157, as against 141 in 1901; the women's event had 96 entries, while 75 was the limit of the preceding year, and the open event nearly doubled in number, having 90 entries, as against 51 in 1901." In the latter event an American professional, born and bred to the game in this country, got a place among the winners. This is the first time in the history of American golf that such has been the case. The fortunate golfer was John H. Shippen, one of the youngest of the professional class. He is a native of the Shinnecock Indian Reservation, near Southampton, and learned to play while a caddie on the links of the Shinnecock Hills Golf Club.

All of the courses that have been selected for the National championships are of high class merit, and every opportunity will be given for every contestant to show the very best golf he or she is capable of playing. The Chicago Golf Club, which is succeeded by the Onwentsia club for the championship, has the complete eighteen holes, measuring over 5,900 yards. Both the open and amateur championships have been played on the Chicago Club links, which are situated at Wheaton, a suburb of the city, and the course has ranked in the top class of Western courses for several years. The Baltusrol course, at Short Hills, N. J., is too well known to local golfers to need any detailed description at this time. It is over 6,000 yards in circuit, and it may be extended a few hundred yards to meet the requirements of the best professional play, when supplemented, as it will be to a large extent, by the lively rubber-cored ball.

No better course in the country could have been chosen for the amateur contest than the Nassau Country, at Glen Cove. The eighteen holes, as at present laid out, give a playing length of 6,063 yards, but they can easily be extended to 6,200 yards. Both the metropolitan championships for men and women have been played there, and many other big events, so that local players are rooted to the course. The clubhouse has recently been nearly doubled in size, and there will be little lacking in the necessary, and often difficult, matter of accommodations. The club has one of the best professionals in the country, Alex Smith, and no expense is spared to keep the greens in the finest possible condition. John J. McCleary, the assistant professional, will give special attention to the greens this season. Nassau is the home club of Findlay Douglas, the former amateur champion, and it is very generally expected that he will make a strong effort to regain his former honors this season. Harvey Murdock is President of the club, Percy Chubb, the well-known yachtsman, is Vice President, and Howard Maxwell is Captain of the team. The course has been open all Winter, but it has been decided to close it for the month of March, so that the greens may be brought up to prime condition for Spring play, and a number of new sandpits will also be added as bunkers. Walter J. Travis holds the amateur record for the course—72 strokes—while Alec Smith holds the professional record—71 strokes. The par score, according to the system recently adopted for handicapping purposes by the New Jersey Association, would be 74.

A decided opposition to July dates for the amateur championship was shown at the recent meeting of the National association, and a motion to hold the tournament in that month was voted down by a big majority. June also was not regarded as very favorable, and none of the old-time arguments were heard about the better facilities to be enjoyed by holding the event in the early months of the year. The first week of September, therefore, which was unanimously approved, is a return to former systems in the holding of the amateur contest. As is customary, the course will be open during the preceding week for competitors to practice. There is some talk of adopting a method in vogue last year regarding the eighteen-hole qualifying round, with 64 to be eligible for the match-play rounds, but nothing positive has yet been announced. The new Executive Committee will tackle this problem, if necessary, in the near future.

Judging from the present outlook, the month of June will be an unusually busy one in local golf circles, for, besides the New Jersey and open championships, there will be several important club tournaments, and the women of the Metropolitan association will probably hold their annual championship in the same month, as has been their custom in the past. The early Fall date for the amateur championship will also be the result of giving much earlier activity to golf in the local district than is usually the case. After the Fourth of July events the big golf contests are usually found at the popular Summer resorts until after Labor Day, which this year will not come until Sept. 7. The final round of the amateur championship will be played on Sept. 5, and in order to hold some of the visiting golfers for a week or two longer, one or two big tournaments will immediately follow the championship.

The unusually large fall of snow during the past week has effectually closed every golf course in the metropolitan territory, even the Lakewood course not escaping. The customary Washington's Birthday handicaps will be an impossibility, and for the first time in several years the holiday will pass void of golf interest on the links. Several handicaps had been provisionally arranged for to-day, had the conditions been favorable. The Baltusrol players will amuse themselves with pool and squash contests, and there will be plenty of squash playing at Ardsley.

It is interesting to note that, for the first time in the history of the United States Golf Association, its President is an Englishman. The new executive, G. Herbert Windeler, who represents the Brookline Country Club, was born in England, attended Marlborough School, and in early life devoted his attention to sports entirely to cricket. As a member of the Marylebone Cricket Club he played in many prominent matches, and when he came to America, several years ago, he was a member for a number of seasons of the old Boston Athletic Association cricket team. He had been a member of the Brookline Club's Gold Committee for several years, and was recently elected President of the newly organized Massachusetts Golf Association. He plays a fair, although not a championship, game of golf, but understands its principles thoroughly, and in the rules of the game has no superior in America. Mr. Windeler usually visits England every year, and it was largely through his instrumentality that the project was revived this season for a visit of the Oxford and Cambridge golfers.

CHANGES IN POLO RULES.

English Code Not Yet Uniform with the American Rules, Although Amendments Are Made.

In view of the interest that has been shown by polo players in both England and America over the discussion regarding changes in rules, the modifications made a few days ago in the English code by the Hurlingham Club Polo Committee have aroused considerable attention among local players. The committee did not go so far as to abandon either its off-side rules or those referring to the crooking of mallets. These are the two points in which American and English chiefly differ, and as the Hurlingham committee will make no more changes this season, the long-hoped-for uniformity in rules is not to occur just at present.

Both of the above rules, however, have been amended and changes have been made in the rules on hitting behind the line as follows:

If the ball be hit behind the back line by one of the opposite side, it shall be hit off without delay after giving the opposing side reasonable time to get back to the thirty-yard line, (that being the new section in the rule,) by one of the side whose line it is, from a spot as near as possible to where it crossed the line. None of the attacking side shall be within thirty yards of the back line until the ball is hit off. If, however, the ball be hit behind the back line by one of the players whose line it is, one of the two following penalties shall be exacted at the option of the attacking side:

First—The defending side shall hit off from behind the goal line between the posts, and all the defending side shall, until the ball is hit off, remain behind their back line, and between two lines that shall be drawn at right angles to their goal line produced, from points ten yards distant from the centre of goal on either side, the attacking side being free to place themselves where they choose, but not within twenty-five yards of the centre of the goal posts.

Second—The attacking side shall be allowed a free hit at the ball, from a spot opposite where the ball was hit behind and eighty yards distant, none of the opposing side to be within twenty yards of the ball. Neither penalty shall be exacted should the ball chance off another player or another player's pony.

The complete rules for mallet crooking and off-side play now read:

No player shall crook his adversary's stick unless he is on the same side of his adversary's pony as the ball, or in a direct line behind, and his stick is neither over or under the adversary's pony. The stick may not be crooked unless the adversary is about to strike the ball.

A player is off-side when, at the time of the ball being hit, the whole of his pony is nearer the adversaries' back line than the pony of any of his adversaries, and when there is no adversary behind that back line, and he is neither in possession of the ball (i. e., the last striker) or behind one of his own side who is in possession of the ball.

A player, if off-side, remains off-side until the ball is hit or hit at again.

In the mallet-crooking rule, the addition to the old rule is the last sentence, reading: "The stick may not be crooked unless the adversary is about to strike at the ball."

The rule regarding penalties for fouls or dangerous plays now is as follows:

A free hit from a spot fifty yards from the back line of the side causing the foul opposite the centre of goal, or, if preferred, from where the foul occurred, all the side causing the foul to be behind their back line until the ball is hit or hit at, but not between the goal posts, nor when the ball is brought into play may any of the side pass within twenty yards of goal; none of the other side to be nearer the back line than the ball is at the moment the ball is hit or hit at.

U. OF P. ATHLETIC GAMES.

Colleges Both East and West Will Send Their Best Runners.

Wisconsin is the first of the big universities to be heard from by the management of Pennsylvania's relay races, which this year will take place on Franklin Field on April 25. Charles Kilpatrick, the graduate manager of the Wisconsin Athletic Association, has written to the effect that he expects to send a team. It will probably be a contestant in either the two or the four mile college championship. Last season Wisconsin was second in the four-mile race. She retains three of her former men, while another mile runner is showing good form. Last April Kilpatrick thought that he had not come East early enough, and for that reason his men had not run up to form. He will come East in plenty of time this season.

Yale has also been heard from, and is sure to be represented. It is only a question of how many teams she will bring. Yale was entered in all three championships last year. Minnesota and Northwestern University have also written to Pennsylvania stating that they will enter in some of the championship events. Both Harvard and Columbia assured Dr. J. K. Shell at the meet in Boston a week ago that they expected to be represented, while Princeton and Cornell will also send teams.

The Western colleges will be much better represented than in any previous year, as practically every Western college that has any championship aspirants will send their men. The management has now put the college and school championship events on such a firm basis that they can from now on pay more attention to the special individual races. Last year these brought together the college champions. This will be the case more than ever this Spring. The entries to date include twenty-six schools and sixteen colleges.

GRAND CIRCUIT ENTRIES.

Charter Oak Horses Must Be Announced by March 16—Summer Meeting Proposed.

The early closing harness racing events for the Grand Circuit meeting at Charter Oak Park, Hartford, Sept. 7 to 12, have been announced by Secretary Horace Wilson to close March 16. They include the Charter Oak Stake, $10,000, for 2:09 trotters; the Capital City, $3,000, for 2:12 trotters; the Old Colony, $3,000, for 2:20 trotters; the Nutmeg, $3,000, for 2:20 pacers, and the Connecticut, $3,000, for 2:20 pacers. The Charter Oak conditions have already been published. The other races will all be for the best three in five heats under National rules, so as to be in accord with the races at the two preceding meetings in Boston and Providence.

Secretary Wilson says that the early closing events for the Oakley track, Cincinnati, will probably be about the same as at Charter Oak Park, but will not be closed until about May 1, and that the class purses to complete the cards of both meetings are likely to be two in three repes.

It is possible that a three-day Summer meeting will be held at Oakley on July 2, 3, and 4, preceding the Columbus and Detroit meets, which will enable stables en route North to give their horses some trying-out races for moderate purses before they strike the Grand Circuit. This will not be done, however, unless the management can be assured of enough horses to make the races interesting.

Yale Team to Fence with Middies.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Feb. 22.—The naval cadets' fencing team has arranged a date with the Yale team, and the match will take place at the Naval Academy on Wednesday. The Naval Academy will not enter a team in the intercollegiate tournament to be held in New York next month, but negotiations are now under way for a match between the middies and the New York Fencing Club, and a meeting will probably be arranged.

Trinity Institute Athletes Training.

Trinity Institute's track and baseball candidates will start training this morning, the former in the gymnasium and the latter in the cage under Coach Polvermacher. On the track Wood, Uhlmann, Judge, and Coery in the dashes, Edwards, Van Dyke, Sheyman, and Hopping in the long distances, Cousens in the shot put, and Hart in the pole vault are prominent candidates. The most promising candidates for the infield are Kirkby, McClave, Van Dyke, Mohr, Judge Cousens, Kennedy, Coerr, and Marsel; in the outfield, Butler, Judge, Budd, Langel, Hughes, Cox, Bronson, Ward, Goebel, and Buttolph did the best work in the outfield.

Auction Sales. Auction Sales.

By the Knickerbocker Auction Rooms

C. E. SMITH, Auctioneer.

Extraordinary Sale of Scarce Chinese Antiques.

ON FREE EXHIBITION,
BEGINNING MONDAY (Washington's Birthday) also TUESDAY & WEDNESDAY,
DAILY, FROM 9 TO 6. EVENINGS, FROM 7:30 TO 10.

AT DELMONICO'S WINTER GARDEN,
COR. 44TH ST. AND FIFTH AVE.
A MOST SUPERB COLLECTION OF

RARE OLD CHINESE PORCELAINS,
ANTIQUE BRONZES, SNUFF BOTTLES, CURIOS, JADES, &C.,
OF SPECIAL INTEREST TO THE CONNOISSEUR.
Prior to Absolute Sale on the above premises THURSDAY, FRIDAY & SATURDAY,
February 26, 27 and 28. Afternoons at 2:30 o'clock.
Sale by order of Messrs. MARSH & WEVER, Attorneys, 120 Broadway, as per cabled instructions representing owners.

H. Wasserman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 355 Grand St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Julius Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 85½ Delancey St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

Marcus Singer, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 162 Rivington St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

M. Holzman, auctioneer, sells daily, noon and evening, 151 E. Houston St., Japanese goods, bric-a-brac.

For Sale.

DESKS, PARTITIONS, RAILINGS.
LOWEST PRICES. PAYMENTS TO SUIT.
Full line office and store fixtures; fixtures bought and sold. EMPIRE FIXTURE CO., 424 Broadway.

DESKS new and second hand; all styles; office and store fixtures; bought, sold, exchanged, repaired. Glen & O'Connor, 47-49 Centre St.

SAFES—New and second-hand of all kinds and makes; safes bought, exchanged, and repaired. J. M. MOSMAN, 72 Maiden Lane. Tel. 1423 John.

GENERAL
TYPEWRITER EXCHANGE
239 Broadway, Park Place. Tel. 1,513 Cor't.
Machines RENTED by day, week or month.

Centre Gas Fixture Co., 190 Centre St.—Chandeliers for churches, business, or private houses, new, second-hand, and to order, at your own price. Gas engines, machinery, gas pumps, bric-a-brac.

TYPEWRITERS RENTED.
All Makes.
P. S. Webster Co., 317 B'way. Tel. 2940 Frank.

TYPEWRITERS SOLD $1 WEEKLY.
All makes at 56 Warren St., N.Y.; 330 Fulton St., B'klyn

Typewriters rented, $2 up; ribbons free; expert repairing. Tel. 2986 Cortlandt. Central Typewriter Exchange, 203 Broadway.

For Sale.—Hydraulic elevator machine, pump, and tanks; may be seen running. Horton's, 142 West 125th St.

Typewriter Headquarters, 282 Broadway.—Call up 3195 Franklin when in need of a typewriter. Five machines for sale and rent.

Sacrifice grand upright piano, slightly used, guaranteed; also furniture of private house. 155 East 95th St.

$1.00 weekly buys the latest Edison Phonograph. Full line of latest records. 180 E. Houston St.

Horses, Carriages, &c.

(Established 1887.)
VAN TASSELL & KEARNEY'S
Auction Sales
OF HORSES AND CARRIAGES
ARE HELD REGULARLY EVERY
TUESDAY AND FRIDAY
(Commencing at 10 o'clock)
AT THEIR HORSE AUCTION MART,
120 and 122 East 13th St.,
Between Third and Fourth Ave., New York.
Catalogues ready morning of each sale. Purchasers will always find a large and interesting list to select from.
Those desiring to sell can make entries at any time up to 5 P. M. the day before the sale.

Automobiles.

The Warwick runabouts, surreys, and tonneaus, with the De Dion 5-horse power motor, now on exhibition. Long Acre Automobile Depot, 307 West 44th St.

Dogs and Birds.

Bird Headquarters.—Canaries, Belgians, green Belgians, Manchester coppies, linard, Scotch fancy, selected goldfinches, greenfinches, bullfinches, linnet, yellow hammer, for breeding purposes. 224 8th Av.

Canine Department, New York Veterinary Hospital, 117 W. 28th St. 'Phone, 1528—Madison Sq.

Storage.

Twentieth Century Storage Company's New Building, 490-492 East 138th St.—Clean storage, reasonable rates; vans for moving, packing, shipping; estimates; carpets and rugs cleaned, 6c yard up. Telephone 537—Melrose.

Billiards.

Billiard and Pool Tables, solidly made; high-grade goods. Lightning, accurate, durable cushions. Decker, est. 1862, 108 East 9th St.

Watches and Jewelry.

Weekly Payments.—Fine diamonds, watches, guaranteed; lowest prices; business confidential. Watch Supply Co., 3 Maiden Lane.

Machinery.

Backus gas engines if you want best and easiest to operate. Warren H. Jeffers, 373 Canal St.

Bankruptcy Notices.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of ELIAS MARCUS' SONS, Bankrupts.

Charles Shongood, U. S. Auctioneer for the Southern District of New York, in bankruptcy, will sell on Wednesday, Feb. 25, 1903, at 10 A. M., at 371 Broadway, Manhattan, the assets of the above bankrupt, consisting of ladies' and gents' foreign and domestic hosiery and gloves, fixtures, etc. The stock is in original cases and cartons, regular sizes, and first-class jobbers' stock.

Order of WILLIAM FORBE SCOTT, Receiver.
CHARLES J. GREENHALL,
Attorney for Receiver, 320 Broadway.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW York, County of New York.—In the matter of the application of WILLARD PIANO COMPANY for authority to change its name to FREDERICK PIANO COMPANY.

Notice is hereby given that the WILLARD PIANO COMPANY, a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, of the City of New York, County and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York, at a Special Term thereof, Part 1., to be held in and for the County of New York, at the County Court House thereof, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of the City of New York, on the 25th day of February, 1903, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to "Frederick Piano Company."

Dated New York, November 22nd, 1902.
WILLARD PIANO COMPANY,
By Otto Doll, President.
EDWARD MIEHLING, Atty, for Willard Piano Co., Office and P. O. Address 39 Nassau Street, N. Y. City.

"What is Home without a Piano?" —Wipe.

An Important Piano Sale
at the
Wise Piano Warerooms,
19 and 21 West 125th St.,
near 5th Av.,
Benj. S. Wise, Auctioneer,
will sell at
AUCTION
Tuesday Evening, Feb. 24,
at 8:15 o'clock promptly,
30 High Grade Pianos,
slightly used,
MADE BY STEINWAY & SONS, KRANICH & BACH, WEBER, CHICKERING, EVERETT, FRANCIS BACON, LINDMAN, MEHLIN AND OTHER WELL-KNOWN MAKERS.
Also
25 New Upright Pianos,
fully guaranteed by prominent manufacturers, and
Steinway Baby Grand,
in superb condition.
EXHIBITION
Pianos on view To-day, Monday, Washington's Birthday, 9 A. M. to 6 P. M.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

I have received preliminary instructions from one of the old New York families to sell by Public Auction the entire contents of their magnificent residence.

The same has been removed to my salesrooms, Broadway and 20th St., and will be sold to the highest bidder for cash to-morrow, Tuesday, Feb. 24th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Further particulars in this paper day of sale.

Sale positively to-morrow, Tuesday, Feb. 24th, at 11 o'clock A. M.

J. HATFIELD MORTON, Auctioneer.

Weisberg & Gottlieb, auctioneers, sell daily, noon and evening, 166 Rivington St., fancy goods, bric-a-brac.

Referees' Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK.—SUSAN M. C. LIVINGSTON, plaintiff, against JOHN J. BUCKLEY and others, defendants.

In the pleasure of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, bearing date the 20th day of October, 1902, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 17th day of December, 1902, at 12 o'clock noon, on that day, by Geo. R. Read, auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and thereby described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, and bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the northerly line of 59th Street distant 175 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of said northerly line of 59th Street with the westerly line of 7th Avenue and running thence northerly and parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet and 8 inches to the centre line of the block between 59th Street and 60th Street, thence westerly along said centre line of the block and parallel with said northerly line of 59th Street 25 feet; thence southerly and again parallel with said westerly line of 7th Avenue 100 feet, and 8 inches to said northerly line of 59th Street, and thence easterly and along said northerly line of 59th Street 25 feet to the point or place of beginning.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The following is a diagram of the property to be sold as described above:

The approximate amount of the lien or charge to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold is $21,136.76, with interest thereon from the 13th day of October, 1902, together with costs and allowances amounting to $418.26, with interest from October 20th, 1902, together with the expenses of the sale.

The approximate amount of any taxes, assessments, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money, or paid by the referee, is $1,406.28, and interest.

Dated New York, November 24, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.

The foregoing sale is hereby adjourned to Wednesday, January 7th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, December 17th, 1902.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, January 28th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 7th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, February 11th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, January 28th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

The foregoing sale is hereby further adjourned to Wednesday, February 25th, 1903, at the same time and place.

Dated New York, February 11th, 1903.
PAUL L. KIERNAN, Referee.
EDWARD DE P. LIVINGSTON, Attorney for Plaintiff, 111 Broadway, New York City, Borough of Manhattan.

Surrogate Notices.

SCHNUGG, JOHN.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given that all persons having claims against JOHN SCHNUGG, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Quackenbush & Wise, No. 25 Pine Street, in the City of New York, Borough of Manhattan, on or before the 6th day of June, 1903.—Dated New York, the 29th day of November, 1902.

FRANCIS J. SCHNUGG,
ANNA M. KIEMANN,
MARIA A. HOCH,
Executors.

QUACKENBUSH & WISE, Attorneys for Executors, 25 Pine Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 61-Iawsm

SCHUMANN, CHARLES WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, late of the County of New York, deceased, to exhibit the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 237 Broadway, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of June next.

Dated New York, the 4th day of December, 1902.

CHARLES WILLIAM SCHUMANN, Jr.,
GEORGE HENRY SCHUMANN,
Executors.

WEEKES BROTHERS, Attorneys for Executors, No. 45 William Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City. 48-Iawsm

Pianos and Organs.

WATERS PIANOS

The final test of a good piano is its tone, and by this test you can prove the Waters Pianos—they have a rich, deep tone of great power and brilliancy, with a fine singing quality.

They are also very solid in construction and warranted to be durable.

Call and hear them or send postal for catalogue with reduced prices and terms on our new 3-year system, giving you three years' time on a piano without interest.

HORACE WATERS & CO.,
134 Fifth Ave., near 18th St.
Harlem Branch (Open Evenings),
254 West 125th St., near 8th Ave.

WEBER PIANOS

Prove capital investments to purchasers.

Good Second-Hand Webers are always in demand.

We have several slightly used Webers
Several shop-worn
and several discontinued styles which we will offer during this week, commencing Tuesday, 24th, at prices which economical buyers will be wise to avail themselves of at once. They are in Uprights and Grands and will be sold for

CASH or on INSTALMENTS

The Weber Piano Co.
Fifth Ave & Sixteenth St., N. Y.
605 Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

PIANOS

At Comfortable Terms
HAZELTON
MELVILLE CLARK
ANDERSON - - $250

The APOLLO Company,
104 Fifth Ave., N.Y., between 17th and 18th Sts.
ANDERSON & CO., 470 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

SPECIAL OFFERINGS AT THE

WISSNER

PIANO WAREROOMS:
25 EAST 14TH ST.
UPRIGHT, used at concerts.....$425
UPRIGHT, taken in trade..... 85
138 NEWARK AVE., JERSEY CITY.
UPRIGHT, for beginners..... 75
UPRIGHT, was $350, now..... 225
403 BROAD ST., NEWARK.
UPRIGHT, celebrated maker, slightly used. 185
UPRIGHT, taken in trade..... 90
538 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.
UPRIGHT, used little by artists..... 245
SQUARE, elegant, cost $650..... 75

PEASE PIANOS

are built for PARTICULAR people. For 88 years an instrument of the highest class; 65,000 in use. Write for 1903 catalogue, sent free. Special bargains in used pianos, $100 up. Rentals, exchanging.
128 WEST 42D ST., {bet. Broadway and 6th Av.,} New York.

JAMES & HOLMSTROM,
22 EAST 14TH ST.
Beautiful, dainty Baby Grands of highest merit. Colonial, Renaissance, and Baby Uprights, with or without our wonderful transposing key-board. Several Steinway and Chickering pianos at bargain prices.

STURZ PIANOS.

Sold on easy terms direct from FACTORY WAREROOMS
AT 142 LINCOLN AVE.
1 block West, Block East of 3rd Ave.

SMALL PIANOS FOR SMALL ROOMS.
A dainty gem, with full, rich tone; complete assortment of Grands and Uprights; easy payments; rents applied on purchase. Catalogue free.
MATHUSHEK & SON, B'WAY, COR. 47TH ST.

THE OPERA PIANO.
EASY TERMS. RENTS. 'Phone, 1045—38th.
1569 BROADWAY, Cor. 47th St.

THE PIANOTIST.
The Invisible Piano Player. Plays any piano. Any music roll. Cash or installments. Recitals: daily. Warerooms, 128 Fifth Av., nr. 19th St.

Bargains.—Uprights, $45, $75, $85, $95. Weber, Chickering, other good makes. Piano player, $115. Apollo, rare chance. Biddle's, 6 W. 125th.

UPRIGHTS $75, $100; rents $3; rent allowed on purchase. 183 East 14th St.

THE PLACE FOR PIANO BARGAINS IS JACOB BROTHERS, 437 FULTON ST., BROOKLYN.

New Pianos to Rent.—Rent applied if you purchase. Wissner, 25 East 14th St.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

COOK'S TOURS.

Downtown, 261 B'way, cor. Warren.
Uptown, 1185 B'way, cor. 28th St.

Excursions.

EIGHT TOURS
—TO—
CALIFORNIA

Leaving BOSTON, NEW YORK, PHILADELPHIA, PITTSBURG, and other cities in FEBRUARY, MARCH, etc., and including Riverside, Redlands, San Diego, Pasadena, Echo Mountain, Los Angeles, Santa Barbara, San Rafael, Santa Cruz, Monterey, San Jose, Big Trees, Lick Observatory, and San Francisco. The return journey includes the Sierra Nevada by daylight, Salt Lake City, the Gorges and Canons of Colorado by daylight, Denver, Manitou Springs, the Garden of the Gods, Cripple Creek. Leisurely sojourns will be made at celebrated hotels.

OTHER TOURS to Mexico, Florida, Cuba, Porto Rico, Hawaii, around the world, and Europe.

RAILROAD and STEAMSHIP TICKETS to all points. Circulars on application.

Private car trips arranged on short notice.

Raymond & Whitcomb Co
NEW YORK. BOSTON. PHILADELPHIA.
26 Union Sq. 306 Washington St. 1006 Chestnut St.
PITTSBURG. CHICAGO.
337 Fifth Ave. 232 So. Clark St.

Surrogate Notices.

THOMPSON, CHARLES H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Frank T. Fitzgerald, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES H. THOMPSON, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, No. 6 West Forty-eighth Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of August next.—Dated New York, the 6th day of February, 1903. LEO SWATTS, D. W. MARTIN, Executors. 46-Iawsm6

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

North German Lloyd.
FAST EXPRESS SERVICE.
PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—BREMEN.
From Pier 82, North River, Gansevoort St.
Kronprinz..Feb.24, 2 PM|Kaiser...Apr. 7, 10 A.M.
Kaiser..March 10, 10 AM|Kronprinz, Apr.14, 2 PM
Kronprinz, Mar.24, 1 PM|Kaiser Wm. II. Apr.21, 4 PM

Special Notice.
THE NEW TWIN-SCREW
S. S. KAISER WILHELM II.
(of 19,500 tons and 40,000 horse-power,)
Will leave New York on her first departure TUESDAY, APRIL 28TH, AT 4 P. M., for Plymouth, Cherbourg and Bremen.

MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
GIBRALTAR—NAPLES—GENOA.
From Pier 24, Amity St., Brooklyn.
*Lahn, Mar. 14, 9 AM|*Trave...Apr. 4, 10 AM
†Weimar, Mar.21, 11 AM|p. Irene..Apr. 11, 4 PM
K. Albert, Mar 28, 1:30 PM|Gera...Apr. 18, 11 AM
*Calls at Algiers; †Calls at Naples, Genoa, only.
OELRICHS & CO., No. 5 Broadway, N. Y.
Louis H. Myer, 45 South Third St., Phila.

Hamburg-American.
FOR PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—HAMBURG.
Twin-Screw Express and Passenger Steamer.
Penna., Mar. 7, 11 AM, Waldersee, Apr. 4, 10 AM
Patricia, Mar. 14, 6 AM|Deutschland, Apr. 9, 6 PM
Bluecher, Mar. 21, 11 AM|Moltke, Apr. 16, 9 AM
Pretoria, Mar. 28, 4 PM|Penna., Apr. 18, 9 AM
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
NEW YORK—NAPLES—GENOA.
Palatia, Mar. 3, 2 PM|Phoenicia, Mar. 19, 2 PM
†P. V. Luise, Mar. 12, 11 AM|*Ravenna, Mar. 26, 2 PM
*Ravenna belongs to Nav. Co. "Italia."
†To Madeira, Gibraltar, and Genoa.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
Offices, 35 & 37 Broadway, Piers Hoboken, N. J.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—LONDON.
St. Paul..Feb. 25, 10 AM|St. Paul, Mar. 18, 10 AM
Phila....Mar. 11, 10 AM|Vader'd..Mar. 21, 10 AM
RED STAR LINE.
NEW YORK—ANTWERP—PARIS.
Kroonland, Feb. 28, 10 AM|Finland, Mar. 14, 10 AM
Zeeland, Mar. 7, 10 AM|Kroonland, Mar. 21, 10 AM
Piers 14 and 18 N. R. Offices, 73 Broadway, N.Y.

NORWAY, SWEDEN, RUSSIA.
A grand cruise by specially chartered popular Lloyd express steamer "Kaiserin," will leave New York July 2, for 42-day trip, visiting Christiania, Gothenburg, Copenhagen, Stockholm, St. Petersburg, (Moscow,) Berlin. Optional side trips all over Europe.
Rates $275 and up, include all necessary expenses. Write now for program, beautifully illustrated.
Programs ready for other European tours, prices ranging from $200 to $800.
FRANK C. CLARK, 111 B'way, N. Y.
201 Washington St., Boston.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE
MINNETONKA.....Feb. 28, 8 A. M.
MINNEAPOLIS.....Mar. 7, Noon
MINNEHAHA.....Mar. 14, 9 A. M.
MESABA.....Mar. 21, 9 A. M.
MENOMINEE.....Mar. 28, 9 A. M.
ALL MODERN STEAMERS. LUXURIOUSLY FITTED WITH EVERY CONVENIENCE. ALL STATEROOMS AMIDSHIPS on UPPER DECKS. FIRST CABIN PASSENGERS CARRIED FROM NEW YORK TO LONDON, FOR RATES, ETC., APPLY TO 1 BROADWAY.

HOLLAND-AMERICA LINE
New Twin-Screw Steamers of 12,500 Tons.
NEW YORK—ROTTERDAM, via BOULOGNE.
Sailing Wednesday at 10 A. M.
Rotterdam.....Mar. 4|Ryndam.....Mar. 25
Amsterdam.....Mar. 11|Noordland.....Apr. 1
Statendam.....Mar. 18|Rotterdam.....Apr. 8
Holland-America Line, 39 B'way, N. Y.

OCEANIC STEAMSHIP CO.
(Limited.)
Sailings from San Francisco to HONOLULU every 10 days. to SAMOA, NEW ZEALAND and AUSTRALIA, SPLENDID 4,000 TON STEAMERS, Mar. 12th, April 24, and every 21 days. TAHITI once a month. Round the world, $622.70.
E. F. BURNETT, G. E. Agt., 421 Broadway, N. Y.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.
From Pier 51, North River.
Etruria, Feb. 28, 6 A.M.|Ivernia, Mar. 21, 11 A.M.
Campania, Mar. 7, 11 AM|Etruria, Mar. 28, 3 P.M.
Umbria, Mar. 14, 6 A.M.|Campania, Apr. 4, 10 A.M.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., Gen. Agents, 29 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

STEAMSHIP TICKETS
by all lines, choice cabins at lowest prevailing rates, sailings, plans, and full information, foreign money, letters of credit, travelers' cheques, &c. Passports secured.
RAYMOND & WHITCOMB CO.,
26 Union

City Real Estate for Sale.

A SELECTED LIST
IN THE
FIFTH AVENUE SECTION

NOTICE!
Our office will be open Monday, February 23, as an especial accommodation for intending purchasers.

90th, near Fifth, 18.5 ft.; 4 story	$20,000
97th, near Fifth, 25 ft.; D. R. Extension; fine order	60,000
100th, near Fifth, 33 ft.; D. R. Extension	70,000
102d, near Park, 14 ft.	42,000
109th, near Lex., 20 ft.; light rear	32,000
46th, near Fifth, 20 ft.; four story	50,000
49th, near Mad., 16 ft.; Am. Base	52,000
51st, near Fifth, 21 ft.; D. R. Extension	72,000
61st, near Fifth, 21 ft.; D. R. Extension	95,000
63d, near Fifth, 20 ft.; D. P. Exten., rents	62,000
63d, near Fifth, 20 ft.; good rear	57,000
63d, near Fifth, 20 ft.; D. R. Extension	55,000
64th, near Mad., 16 ft.; D. P. Extension	52,000
67th, near Fifth, 22 ft.; Large Extension	140,000
84th, near Fifth, 20 ft.; bright rear	52,500
68th, near Fifth, 25 ft.; Am. Base; new	125,000
77th, near Fifth, 25 ft.; 4 sty. D. R. Exten.	150,000
72d, near Mad., 20 ft.; D. P. Extension	75,000
76th, near Mad., 20 ft.; asking under	52,000
77th, near Mad., 15 ft.; D. R. Extension	75,000
77th, near Fifth, 25 ft.; good order	105,000
79th, near Fifth, 19 ft.; D. P. Extension	70,000
79th, near Mad., 20 ft.; 3 sty. extension	42,000
79th, near Mad., 17 ft.; D. R. & Bath ext.	65,000

L. H. & J. W. SLAWSON,
536 FIFTH AVENUE.
PHONE, 4,346—38TH. NEAR 44TH ST.

S. Osgood Pell & Company
Offer for Sale the Following Houses:

On Murray Hill; 29-foot plot, only	$95,000
41st, bet. 5th & Mad., 25x100, asking	125,000
47th, bet. 5th & Mad., 16.8x100, asking	155,000
50th, near Mad. Ave., a 26-foot lot, only	105,500
51st, near Mad. Ave., new 20-ft. house	190,000
52d, near Lex., 16 ft. from 5th Ave., 22.8-ft. lot	110,000
52d, near Fifth Ave., 25-ft. house	125,000
52d, near Mad. Ave., 18-ft. house	150,000
56th, bet. 5th and Mad. Ave., only	105,000
57th, near Mad. Ave., 20-foot house	120,000
58th, bet. 5th and Mad. Ave., 20-ft. house	160,000
57th, bet. Mad. and Park Ave., 25-ft.	105,000
61st, bet. Mad. and Park Ave., 25-ft.	Bargain
62d, near Fifth Ave., 22.6, under	100,000
62d, near Mad. Ave., 20-ft. house	135,000
64th, near 5th Ave., 20-ft. house, only	137,500
66th, near Mad. Ave., 22-ft. house	157,500
66th, new American basement, only	100,000
67th, near Mad. Ave., bargain	170,000
68th, bet. 5th and Mad. Ave., bargain	135,000
69th, near Madison Ave., 25 feet	195,000
70th, near Park Ave., 20 feet, only	145,000
71st, bet. 5th and Mad., 25 feet	$150,000
72d, new American basement, great bargain	100,000
72d, bet. 5th and Mad., perfect condition	167,000
74th, bet. 5th and Mad., great bargain	135,000
76th, near Park, 25 feet, only	165,000
76th, bet. 5th & Mad., 19-ft. house, ask'g	167,500
77th, bet. Mad. & Park, New Am. basement	100,000
78th, near Mad. Ave., in perfect condition	157,500
79th, near Mad. Ave., 25-ft., asking	175,000
80th, near 5th Ave., perfect condition	185,000
81st St. Near 5th Ave., 20-ft. house, only	175,000
81st, near Mad. Ave., new Am. basement	165,000
82d, near 5th Ave., 20 feet, asking	175,000
86th, near 5th Ave., 20 feet, asking	135,000
86th, near Park Ave., 25-foot lot, asking	100,000
86th Street, two new whitestone houses near 5th Ave.—Great opportunity, each, $42,500.	

S. Osgood Pell & Company,
542 5TH AVE.

Tenement	E. 4th St., 3-story	50	x100	$96,000
"	E. 10th St.	25	x100	85,000
"	E. 11th St.	25	x 75	45,000
"	E. 20th St.	33	x 92	52,000
"	E. 28th St.	25	x100	42,000
"	Park Ave.	25	x 75	45,000
"	Ave. A	25.8	x 94	30,000
"	Ave. B, cor.	61	x 92	$150,000
"	Ave. C, cor.	43.9	x 88	125,000
"	Sixth Ave.	25	x100	38,000
"	Columb. St.	25	x120	32,000
Apartment	Lex'n Ave.	25.8	x 90	45,000
"	Lex'n Ave.	40	x 90	85,000
"	W. 128 St.	50	x100	$130,000
Flats	First Ave.	20	x100	24,000
"	St. Mark's Pl.	25	x87.6	28,000
Private	Eighth Ave.	23.8	x 90	35,000
"	4 Brownst.	50	x100	140,000
Lots	E. 4th St.	37.6	x 96	33,000
"	E. 6th St.	22	x 90	15,000
"	E. 10th St.	53	x 92	36,000
"	W. 11th St.	50	x111	140,000
"	E. 12th St.	125	x103	170,000
"	E. 16th nr. Irving Pl.	50	x 92	172,000
"	E. 53 St.	50	x100	150,000
"	5 Ave. corner	25	x87.10	150,000
"	5 Ave.	25	x100	125,000

11 lots on Webster Ave. 22 x100 each. Bargain
Fine factory site—E. 60th St. Bargain
GUERNEAU & DRAKE, 122 E. 23d St.

Plot on 42d Street, with front on 42d St., 100 feet on W. 45th St., near 5th Ave.

Corner 8th Ave., near 23d St.; leased long term at 10% net.

Plot on s. s. 124th St., 5th Ave. and Lenox Ave.

42 Irving Place; 4-story dwelling.

Front on Broad St. through to New St., near Stock Exchange.

Extra-sized Lot, 5th Ave., above 25th St.

163 Bowery, through to 139 Chrystie.

Frankfort St., near William, 50x84.

For sale by
D. PHOENIX INGRAHAM & CO., 111 Broadway.

PORTER & CO.

$9,500 cash will buy a twenty-foot four-story brownstone dwelling, 130th St., near Lenox Av.

Three-story brownstone dwelling, 17x100, 126th St., one block from rapid transit station, $13,000; terms easy.

Seven-story tenement on plot, 100x100; actual rents $20,500; expenses $190.50 at 4½ per cent.; can be sold at $220,000 or less.

Lenox Av., near 130th St., 3-story brownstone dwelling; terms easy; $11,000.

PORTER & CO., 159 WEST 125TH ST.

BUILDERS, ATTENTION!
NEVER BEFORE OFFERED.
Block from subway station, Broadway and 110th St.; whole plot, 100x100.11; will divide; reasonable price, with liberal building loan for six-story apartment.
BERT G. FAULHABER, 7 East 42d St.

WEST 148TH STREET.
A fine three-story dwelling; all modern improvements; handsomely decorated and in first-class condition; for sale, furnished or unfurnished. JOHN KENNETT KELLOGG, 80 William St.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
S. W. corner Park Av. and 101st St.; three-story, basement, and extension, high stoop; price, $17,500; a very attractive home for sale at a bargain; very little money required. Apply to E. Pilpel, 726-727 Broadway, Room 1.

FORSYTH ST. Over a full lot, with tenement rented; take they $27,000. No agents.
H. J. SACHS, 119 West 23d.

104 AND 106 EAST 101ST ST.
Will be sold at a sacrifice; two private dwellings; three-story, basement, and extension; high stoop; modern improvements; required to sell quickly. E. Pilpel, 725-727 Broadway, Room 1.

$8,000 cash buys five-story double flat, 206 West 127th; five-year mortgage; pays over 20 per cent. net over all expenses; exercise option quickly. H. Fogel, 725-727 Broadway. Phone 1,200 Cortlandt.

4-story and basement dwelling	$17,500; 46th St., near Lexington Av.; M.$140; rent, $1,300; possession can be had.	William J. Hume, 11 West 24th St.

Al.—Madison Av. dwelling, near 114th St., 2-story and basement (good condition); $12,000 buys it (about unlikely little cash). Bellamy, Shire Brown, 261 Av. and 41st St. Tel. 1095-38th.

For Sale—$3,700 cash; balance, $2,500; can be taken as mortgage at the low rate of 4½ per cent.; brick house, located 424 East 156th St., New York City. Owner.

A.—125th St., west of 7th Av.; modern, three-story, high stoop dwelling; splendid order; price only $12,000; a bargain.
Firm of L. J. CARPENTER, 44 Liberty St.

Builders, Attention!—Plots, 40 to 180 feet front, east side, 8th to 10th St., 5th Ward and west side, 11th to 14th St., 9th ward; unlimited building loans. Phillips & Smith, 203 Broadway.

Desirable Residence.—Washington St. to 12th St., intersection near Park; $38,000 up. Folsom Brothers, 526 Broadway.

Must sell large four-story house, 24th St., near 8th Av.; asking $42,000. Folsom Brothers, 526 Broadway.

Bids for improvement, corner Greenwich Av. and Charles St., 30x62. Brouillet, 238 Mott St. Folsom Brothers, 526 Broadway.

Modern three-story box-stoop residence, 100th St., near St. Nicholas Av., $16,000. Folsom Brothers, 526 Broadway.

Plot 25x100, 10th St., near 4th Av.; asking $22,500; rent, $2,000. Folsom Brothers, 526 Broadway.

Bargain.—Park and Madison Avs., 75 feet front; 3-story dwelling; price $40,000. Martin Carter, 1 Madison Av.

Flat, 113 Broadway.

Stationary basement; nice rooms, bath; fine location; excellent neighborhood. Regent's Row, 112 East 119th St.

City Real Estate for Sale.

BERT G. FAULHABER
OFFERS FOR SALE:—

West 42d St.—Single Flat, at your price.

West Eighties.—18-foot Dwelling; a snap bargain.

Sixties, north side, adjacent Central Park West.—Plot, 125x100; another, 50x100; both free and clear; will sell cheap, on very easy terms.

Bryckman Tract Bargain.—100x100 on Bryckman St. and choice Broadway corner Plot; both free and clear; cheapest property in this section; suitable terms.

A new, modern, and best-built six-story Apartment House, on large plot, upper west side, adjacent Broadway; all leased to bona-fide tenants (for $15,000); location unexcelled; construction will bear closest investigation; part exchange for equity will be considered.

Have customers for Lots, Old Buildings, Manhattan and Bronx, sale and exchange.

Owners are invited to consult this office on any matters pertaining to sale, purchase, exchange, or management of improved properties.

BERT G. FAULHABER,
NO. 7 EAST 42D ST.

BUEK & CRAWFORD,
FOR FIFTH AVENUE
DWELLINGS FOR SALE.

Murray Hill plot, 26.6 wide	$75,000
40th, near Madison, 25-ft. Amer. Base	135,000
47th, near Fifth, 20-ft. four-story	87,500
48th, near Fifth, 20-ft. four-story	80,000
51st, near Madison, 18-ft. Amer. Base	68,000
50th, near Fifth, 17.8-ft. four-story	80,000
52d, near Fifth, 20-ft. four-story	85,000
52d, near Madison, 18-ft. four-story	85,000
54th, near Madison, 18.6-ft. Amer. Base	72,000
55th, near Madison, four-story 18-ft.	60,000
58th, near Fifth, 4-story deep extension	68,000
60th, Park Av. four-story 20.6-ft.	90,000
61st, near Madison, 16-ft. four-story	65,000
62d, near Madison, 12.6 wide, four-story	49,000
62d, near Madison, 20-ft. four-story	65,000
66th, near Madison, 20-ft. four-story	57,500
70th, Park Av., 20-ft. four-story	40,000
71st, Park Av., 22.6 wide, four-story	48,000
72d, near Madison, 23-ft. four-story	65,000
72d, Park Av., 16.8 wide, four-story	45,000
72d, Park Av., 17-ft. four-story	45,000
74th, near Fifth, 20-ft. four-story	65,000
76th, near Madison, 20-ft. four-story	65,000
76th, near Madison, four-story, extension	50,000
77th, near Fifth, 19-ft. four-story	70,000
80th, near Madison, four-story, 20-ft.	40,000
79th, near Madison, 18-ft. four-story	50,000
79th, near Park Av., 20-ft. three-story	30,500
81st, near Fifth, 20.7 wide, four-story	75,000

Corner building built for tenant on long lease, for sale in silk district; terms easy—good interest on investment.

JAMES L. LIBBY,
Tel. 1297 Cort. 7 Pine Street.

Adjoining 5th Av., 51st St., 20-foot improved leasehold, especially adapted for physician; steam heat; electricity; extra sanitary plumbing; $35,000; moderate terms; possession May or October; rented unfurnished at over $4,000. John P. Kirwan, sole agent, B'way, cor. 44th St.

A block from Central Park and 5th Av., 88th St.; condition absolutely perfect; dining room extension; modern 20-foot residence; owner going abroad in May; sell at $52,500, preference to renting to bona fide purchaser. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, corner 44th St.

Adjoining 9th Av., near 42d St.; 50 foot; $25,000; buildings rent now, $2,000; terms easy; bargain. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, cor. 44th St.

I have a few houses in different parts of the city that could be bought very cheap. Address Photo, 1,380 1st Av.

$250 cash, $650 mortgage, lots near Broadway and rapid transit station. Address Owner, 1,364 Broadway.

5-story flat, large shop, which covers entire lot 25x100; 2 families on floor; 6 rooms and bath; $26,000. John J. Hoecki, 650 9th Av.

6-story tenement; 2 stores, 22x93; 16 rooms on floor; $24,000; rent, $3,000. Hoecki, 650 9th Av.

A Fulton St. investment property; very desirable. BULAND & WHITING CO., 5 Beekman St.

20th St., West, near 10th Av.—Old tenement; $15,000. Owner, 736 St. Nicholas Av.

11th St., between 5th and 6th Av.—Plot 22.6x100.5. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

Plot, 66 lots, West 60th St.; for $30,000. Owner, W. E. Finn, 115 Broadway.

BRONX.

If you are looking for a home in The Bronx examine the Johnson houses; houses for one, two, and three families, of brick and stone; take 3d Av. "L" to 149th St., transfer to Westchester Av. trolley, ride to 156th St., and walk east to the Johnson houses; write for descriptive booklet. Geo. F. Johnson & Sons, owners and builders, P. O. address East 156th St., Bronx Borough, N. Y.

Bargains.—5 lots, Jennings St., near rapid transit station; 4 lots; cottage, stable, in Unionport, near trolley. Wm. Reubel, Rose St., 132d St., 3d Av.

Crotona Av., 25x100, near 19 corner 179th St. Title guaranteed; near "L" and rapid transit stations; $200 down, balance easy terms. Eugene A. Bolinger, owner, 146 East 42d St.

$400 up; easy payment; choice lots near Westchester Av., rapid transit. Polak, 342 Av., cor. 174th St.

Bargain—1,971 Hughes Av.; 11 rooms, 2 baths; furnace; three minutes "L." Heaney, 770 Tremont Avenue.

John R. Doughty, City and Country Real Estate Appraiser, twenty years' experience, nominal fee, 150 Broadway.

Real Estate for Sale—Queens.

BROADWAY STATION FLUSHING! 27 Minutes to Manhattan.

SIXTEEN ARTISTIC MODERN HOUSES, $3,800 TO $5,500, PLOTS 50x100 FEET; $500 CASH, BALANCE TO SUIT PURCHASER. HERE IS WHAT IT COSTS TO CARRY AND PAY FOR A $3,800 HOUSE:—

$2,200 MORTGAGE, 5% INTEREST, $110
$1,100 SECOND MORTGAGE, PAYABLE $12.50 MONTHLY, 150
INTEREST ON SAME, (AVERAGE), 33
TAXES, WATER AND INSURANCE, 50
TOTAL $343
OF LESS THAN $29 PER MONTH, OF WHICH $150 EACH YEAR IS APPLIED TO PRINCIPAL. AFTER $1,100 HAS BEEN PAID THE BALANCE CAN REMAIN PERMANENTLY ON INTEREST, OR CAN BE REDUCED AS DESIRED.

BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, COMFORTABLE CARS, NO CROWDING, TRAINS EVERY HALF HOUR MORNING AND EVENING; COMMUTATION $5.50 MONTHLY; TROLLEYS. INVESTIGATE BEFORE LOCATING ELSEWHERE.

Falkenburg Realty Co.,
BROADWAY STATION, FLUSHING.

Convenient trains leave E. 34th Street, Manhattan, Sundays, 9 A. M., 4 P. M. Week days—11:00 A. M., 12:30, 1:30, 3:30 P. M.

MUST BE SOLD, RICHMOND HILL; OPEN Washington's Birthday.—2½-story Queen Anne, west side BRIGGS AVE., second house south Fulton; 50x100; 7 rooms; bath; open plumbing; decorated; immediate possession if desired; see and make offer. Key of M. ALT, OPPOSITE. JERE JOHNSON, JR., CO., 165 MONTAGUE ST., BROOKLYN; 187 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

A bargain taken in trade cost $6,000; will sell for $4,800; 12-room house, with all improvements. On plot 50x100; smaller house at $4,000, 8 rooms and improvements; terms to suit. John Dayton & Co., Builder, Broadway and 14th St., Murray Hill, Flushing, L. I.

$1,000 will buy cottage and 50 feet of ground on the main street, near depot; bargain to quick purchaser. Hayes & Mays, Woodhaven Junction, L. I.

Real Estate for Exchange.

For Exchange.—3,000 acres of coal and timber land, within two miles of direct line of railroad; this land has timber enough on it to make $2,000,000 worth of lumber; want to exchange for good farm land or city rental property. Address Lincoln Walker Land and Investment Co., La Harp, Kansas.

Real Estate for Sale and to Let—Richmond Borough.

NEW BRIGHTON, STATEN ISLAND.
For Rent.—One of Moser's cottages, Pleasant Place. Apply to local agents, or James W. McCulloch, 100 William St., N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

SEA CLIFF, L. I.—Furnished Hotel and three Cottages; first class; season 1903; rent, $2,500; shown at any time. K. I. Reilly, Sea Cliff, L. I.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

UP TO THE TIMES

FREEPORT has every advantage that can be offered by any town on the South Shore of Long Island and is the nearest important station. Our property is to-day the most desirable, and you can buy beautifully located lots only 5 minutes' walk to the depot at prices lower than they will ever sell at again, but you must act quickly. New trolley route runs right through the property. FREEPORT will be the first to benefit from the gigantic improvements of the Penn. R. R., and with all these advantages you can buy lots, 25x100, at

$70.00 FREEPORT $180.00

$5.00 Down, balance in forty monthly payments. We will build for you. Terms to suit. Every statement we make is guaranteed, and we want you to visit Freeport and prove what we say are facts. Don't delay! Write to-day for free tickets, maps, and particulars.

EXCURSION NEXT WEDNESDAY, SATURDAY AND SUNDAY.

LONG ISLAND REALTY COMPANY.
GORMLEY & FREDERICK,
GENERAL SELLING AGENTS, NO. 255 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

Freeport.—Elegant 15-room residence; used first-class, 2 porcelain baths, parquet floors, electric lights; bedrooms have stationary toilet stands, one or two large closets each, all handsomely decorated and in perfect order and heated by steam; location unexcelled; barn 26x32; called and with cement floor; plot, 84,000 square feet; about 10 city lots (120x200); cash, $5,000 and 5% mortgage of $8,200 will buy it. H. P. Libby, Freeport, L. I., opposite station.

If you want a furnished cottage at BAY SHORE, ISLIP, or BABYLON communicate at once with R. K. Corneille & Co., Bay Shore, Telephone 347. Write for particulars and list.

Huntington.—Genuine bargain; 320 lots at station, closing estate, $2,150; investigation desired. Jones, Freeport, Long Island.

Brooklyn Real Estate for Sale.

Rockville Centre.—A gem of a home; 10-room up-to-date house; sanitary plumbing, with porcelain bath; hardwood floors, electric lights, cabinet mantels, hot-water heat, broad piazzas, aristocratic surroundings; plot 140x150; 5 min. to station, schools, churches, and stores; lawns, shrubbery; a delightful all the year or Summer house; bargain; $5,175, about $3,000 cash. H. P. Libby, Rockville Centre, L. I., Bank Building.

SOUTHAMPTON
& SHINNECOCK HILLS, L. I.
Furnished Cottages to rent. List on application.
J. METCALFE THOMAS
19 LIBERTY STREET, N. Y.

Freeport.—For exchange, free and clear property, 50x100, with 8-room house, furnace, bath, and kitchen plumbing; 3 min. walk to station; value, $3,500; we want good 2-story and basement house on Park Place, Brooklyn, worth from $6,000 to $8,500. H. P. Libby, Freeport, L. I.

For Sale—Gentleman's handsome country seat, about 250 acres, nearly half mile frontage on Great South Bay; modern house, 30 rooms; suitable residence, club; stock farm or subdivision; on easy terms; near church, telephone, telegraph, depot. W. S. Hawkins, Brookhaven, L. I.

Real Estate Wanted.

A. A.—We offer exceptional opportunities.
TWO OFFICES.
Send us particulars of dwellings to rent; can exchange west side dwellings or apartments for uptown or vice versa.
PORTER & CO.,
159 West 125th St.
Broadway at 104th St.

COLORED TENEMENTS WANTED.
Colored man makes a specialty of managing colored tenements; references; bond. PHILIP A. PAYTON, JR., Agent and Broker, 67 W. 134th Street; telephone, 1819 Harlem. Branch, 119 Nassau Street; telephone, 380 Cortlandt St.

10,000 DOLLARS We have to invest for a widow on lower east side; no brokers.
H. J. SACHS, 119 W. 23d.

ROOFS
Repaired, painted, and guaranteed three years. GRAFTON & SON, Arbuckle Bldg., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Buy or lease old tenements to make alterations for Italian tenants. Faruolo, 45 East Houston St.

Wanted—Property to sell, exchange or rent. Guarineau & Drake, 122 E. 23d St.

New Jersey Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

For Sale—A fine residence on Harrison St., in East Orange. Lot 100x200; house, 1st floor: large reception hall, library, parlor, billiard room, dining room, butler's pantry, kitchen; 2d floor: 7 large bedrooms and two baths; 3d floor: 8 bedrooms, and large attic. Very nicely arranged house; hardwood throughout, and thoroughly constructed; double floors. Good cellar, with laundry, furnace, &c. Stable and carriage house. For full particulars address C. H. Nevius, East Orange.

Corner of Avenue E and 21st St., Bayonne, N. J., 3 minutes' walk from 23d St. Station. Time by slow trains to New York 30 minutes. Size of property, 100x200; house, 14 rooms, 2 baths; all improvements; fine lawn, garden, stable, house. Will sell or exchange on basis of $10,000, free and clear. Will pay brokerage of 5%. Address Chas. M. Allen, P. O. Box 1,848, N. Y. City.

"MARLBORO PARK," MONTCLAIR, N. J.
Several first-class, brand new, modern houses. Refined, healthful neighborhood, near "Park Street" (Erie) Station, school, etc. Prices, $7,500 to $10,000. Rents, $660 to $840. Illustrated booklet free. MONTCLAIR REALTY CO., 156 Watchung Av., Montclair, N. J.

CRANFORD, N. J.
Modern twelve-room house; finely located; every known improvement, including telephone, stable, beautiful grounds; near station and golf club. GEORGE G. ELY, Owner, Cranford.

House, 8 rooms; 17 miles; price, $1,250; terms, $50 down, balance $8 monthly. Appleby, 10 Wall St.

Atlantic Highlands to Long Branch.—Furnished cottages for rent. F. A. Morehouse, 123 Liberty St., New York.

Country Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

In the midst of the Catskills, amid the matchless splendor of the Big Indian Valley, beautiful Foreword is in the market with her rocks and rills, caves and hills, trout streams, glens, waterfalls and wooded vales; 10-room cottage, full furnished; 400 acres; grand opportunity for cottage park; greatest bargain to-day in the State of New York; price, $6,500; send for illustrated descriptive circular. Address Charles T. Coutant, Box 1,006, Kingston, N. Y.

For 20 years we have said
COUNTRY PROPERTY ONLY
Buyers get our free catalogue.
Owners, send us details now.
Phillips & Wells, 952 Tribune Building, N. Y.

For Sale.—Delightful Summer residence, Catskill Mountains; 1,500 feet elevation; cottage, 9 rooms and bath, completely furnished; large piazzas, garden, fruit trees, tennis court, fine forest trees; near clubhouse and good livery; photo. Apply Paul G. Wanders, 542 East 9th St.

For Sale.—An attractive country home at a great sacrifice; beautifully situated on shore of Waterford Lake; 6 acres; fine boating, bathing and fishing; 10-room house; good stable and outbuildings. Address W. J. Buchanan, Gilmour, Hastings Co., Ontario.

FARM TO BE SOLD AT A BIG BARGAIN.
Only a small payment required. Easy terms for balance. H. L. REED, 3 East Main St., Amsterdam, N. Y.

Berkshires.—Large brick mansion; modern improvements; cottage; farm house; ice house; barns, piggery, 100 acres; orchards; 1,000 feet elevation; magnificent views; cheap for cash. Archibald C. Foss, 38 East 42d St.

Hotel in Catskills.—1,500 feet elevation; 70 fully furnished rooms; modern improvements; spring water; 70 acres; fishing; for sale at ½ cost; suitable for sanitarium. Archibald C. Foss, 38 East 42d St.

We offer for sale farm and country residences in northern Westchester and Putnam Counties from the Hudson River to the Connecticut State line. Send for booklet. Strang & Wood, Savings Bank Building, Peekskill, N. Y.

Buffalo, N. Y.—Corner property on square, near business centre; might exchange for property near this city. Archibald C. Foss, 38 East 42d St.

Pasadena, California.—House; 9 rooms and bath; all improvements; electric light; lot 60x150; fruit; flowers. Archibald C. Foss, 38 East 42d St.

John R. Doughty, City and Country Real Estate Appraiser, twenty years' experience, nominal fee, 150 Broadway.

A farm catalogue, 1903, free; stock farms, dairy, fruit and poultry farms. F. Rowland, 171 Broadway.

For Sale.—In the Sullivan Mountains, houses and land. Mrs. William McLaughlin, Bridgetown, Nova Scotia.

Westchester Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

A GEM.
PELHAM ON THE SOUND.
$22,500; fine residence; modern in every detail; stable for five horses; garden, lawn, fruit and shade; near Casino, close to two trolley lines, and railroad station; 45 minutes to City Hall, one hour and a half drive unexcelled road. John P. Kirwan, Broadway, cor. 44th St.

Mount Vernon.

George W. Bard Real Estate Co.
WILL BE OPEN FOR BUSINESS WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT 2 SOUTH 7TH AVE., MT. VERNON. Complete listing desirable property; sale or rent.

Miscellaneous.

Excellent 107-acre farm, Westchester County, $6,000; 10 buildings; 10-room dwelling; fine lawn and shady carriage drives, three cow barns, hennery, hog houses, icehouse, milk houses, and springs; many other buildings, springs, streams, and waterfalls; plenty fruit; great and cold. Send for full description and price. W. W. E. Delany, Box 249, Tarrytown Heights, N. Y.

Long Island Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

MODERN STONE HOUSES
Midst Suburban Environments.

PERFECTLY appointed 2 and 3 Story Houses, with every modern improvement; hardwood trim; foyer or salon parlors, upstairs dining-room. Front elevations of various colored stones; box stoop. Situated on Midwood St., near Flatbush Ave., the most attractive residential section of Brooklyn: two blocks from Prospect Park; one block from "L" station; 20 minutes to N. Y. City Hall. Prices very reasonable. Write for booklet or call.
W. A. A. BROWN,
Builder,
Flatbush Avenue and Midwood Street.

PROSPECT PARK SOUTH

We want to show you wherein we build the BEST house that is built in Flatbush. Send for our "Comparative Study in House Building"; read it—then come out and make the comparisons for yourself. You will see the difference. Houses in all stages of construction will illustrate our points. Flatbush L trains, Park Row to Beverley Road, 22 minutes.

DEAN ALVORD, Owner.
256-257 Broadway, New York.

FLATBUSH.—AN ARTIST'S HOME ON LARGE GROUNDS.
SO ENTIRELY BEAUTIFUL IT WILL PLEASE THE MOST FASTIDIOUS.
Price, $8,000; it should bring $10,000.
Terms, $1,000. Best Mortgage.
VERY LARGE FOYER HALL.
Lighted by Two Expensive Colored Glass Windows, with Large Open Fire Place, Oak Seats and Bookcases, Oak Floors and Immense Wide, Handsomely Designed Stairs. Parlor, Library, Fine Large Dining Room and Kitchen, 6 Well-lighted, Large Bedchambers; Tiled Bath; Two Separate Toilets; All Parquet Floors; Exquisite Decorations.
NO BETTER LOCATION to be had.
Near "L." Road and 2 lines of Trolleys; 25 minutes to Manhattan.
STEAM HEATED. DETACHED.
Can be seen any day.
W. H. SOLDEY, 701 FLATBUSH AV.

FLATBUSH—$9,850 WILL BUY CHOICE
NEW HOUSE and grounds in the best section; CONVENIENT TO ELEVATED AND TROLLEY; first floor, brick; ELEVEN FINE ROOMS and two tiled baths; MOTT'S EXPOSED PLUMBING, hardwood floors throughout; trimmed in different kinds of hardwood; HOT WATER HEATING; electric and gas lighting; SILVERS DECORATIONS. If you are looking for A FINE HOUSE with BEAUTIFUL SURROUNDINGS, INSPECT THIS AND MAKE OFFER; EASY TERMS. Can be seen any time. C. S. OSBORN, NO. 1,067 FLATBUSH AVE.

SOUTH ELLIOTT PLACE,
NEAR HANSON.
Centrally located; one of a brownstone row. An absolute bargain that must be seen to be appreciated. Three-story and basement, 20x80x100. Interior rooms, all improvements, open plumbing, furnace. Mortgage, $4,000. Price, $7,000. Possession May 1st.
FRED. H. SMITH, 51 Court Street.
TELEPHONE 209 MAIN.

Stylish, 3-story, basement, stone front dwelling, on splendid asphalt block on Decatur St., 20x100; every improvement; beautifully decorated, frescoed ceilings; best of order; stylish, private neighborhood; $7,500; terms easy. A fine bargain. Ketcham Brothers, 139 Ralph Av.

Bargain on Bedford Av., between De Kalb and Willoughby Avs., 3-story basement and extension frame house, elegant order; must be sold; price, $5,800. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av., Brooklyn.

East 14th St., Near Avenue N, Flatbush.—Elegant Queen Anne frame house; 10 rooms and bath; lot 40x100, with stable; price, $5,250; mtg., $3,000; must sell. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av.

Before buying or making loan on real estate have it appraised by expert appraiser; twenty years' experience; Bronx and Brooklyn a specialty; personal fee. John R. Doughty, 150 Broadway, Manhattan.

$2,800.—3-story frame house, (narrow,) 8 rooms; 2 Prospect Pk. West and De Kalb Av.; bargain if bought at once. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av.

Big investment, 2-story brick single flat; all improvements; 23d Ward; only $4,600; rent, $440; actually worth $5,500. Ketcham Brothers, 139 Ralph Av.

Price, $3,800.—Two-story frame two-family house, near Broadway and Jefferson Av.; mtg., $2,800; don't miss this chance. Edward Grotecloss, 541 De Kalb Av.

Bedford Stuyvesant section, 20-foot brownstone, all improvements, $5,250 if sold quickly; terms to suit. Smith, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

New England Real Estate for Sale and to Let.

FOR RENT—COAST OF MAINE.
Summer property, near Portland; ample grounds, partly wooded, picturesque shore front; nine room house, with bath; modern plumbing; completely furnished, including linen, china, etc.; $450 for season. For photographs, plans, etc., address F. H. MOFFATT, No. 57 William St., New York.

Choice country residence and farm, 50 miles from Grand Central Station; woods, spring water; good buildings; no mosquitoes; plenty of game; very high, overlooking Long Island Sound; all kinds of fruit and berries. Erastus Grange, Stamford, Conn.

Wilton, Conn.—Furnished house; stable; three acres; 70 minutes out; $700. Folsom Brothers, 526 Broadway.

Farm and shore properties at Madison on the Sound; my booklet tells about it; send stamp for it. F. M. Hull, Madison, Conn.

Am in centre of timber tracts of Maine; have undoubted bargains in large and small tracts. Address Lock Box A, Millinocket, Me.

For Sale.—1,100-acre farm, near Marlborough, Mass.; large, good buildings. W. H. Nichols, Bridgeport, Conn.

Sound Beach, Conn.—New house; stable; barn; station; $4,500. Archibald C. Foss, 38 East 42d St.

BERKSHIRE HILLS.—Country estates and farms for sale and lease. Sunkern & Tannary, Williamstown, Mass.

Real Estate.

MONEY FOR BUILDING LOANS, MANHATTAN AND BRONX. JOHN SIMPSON, 149 BROADWAY.

Houses and Flats Wanted.

A practical, responsible tenant, desires to rent dwelling house with extension, between 23d and 57th Sts., between Central Park West and Amsterdam Av.; state rent and particulars. Dealer, B Box 184 Times.

Lost and Found.

Lost.—A gold heart, with name engraved on back. Reward for return to L. Wilke, Times.

Apartments to Let—Unfurnished.

MORNINGSIDE HEIGHTS.
Healthiest and Most
SELECT RESIDENTIAL SECTION.
We have a few choice Apartments, consisting of from 3 to 10 rooms and bath, vacant in the
LOWELL, EMERSON,
IVERMERE, HILLCREST,
And other High-class houses on the Heights. All in the vicinity of our office.
All arrangements provided for your comfort. Rental ranging from $420 to $2,400.
Larkin, Donovan & Co.,
1,254 AMSTERDAM AV., CORNER 120TH ST.
Telephone, 2295—Morningside.
Office open Sunday.

THE BEATRICE
New High-Class Elevator Apartment House,
35-37 West 131st St.
Between 5th and Lenox Avs.
Only 4 Apartments Left.
5 rooms and bath; all sunny, large, and airy; electric light; telephone; abundant closet room and every modern convenience. Within easy reach of all Car Lines.
RENTS, $420 AND $460.
ROBT. E. SILVERMAN, Owner and Builder, on Premises. Send for illustrated booklet. Tel. 353 Harlem.
Open day or evening for inspection.

HOMES ON MORNINGSIDE PARK
113-121st St., on Morningside Av.
Convenient to "L" and Surface lines.
One 5-room apartment, $35; one six-room, $18, and one seven-room, $35, 40 and 50 Morningside Av.; all modern improvements; all-night elevator service. Well-furnished rooms for transient use by guests of tenants; restaurant, cafe d'hote and a la carte, in building. Agent, on premises.

FERNLEIGH HALL
51 to 55 East 129th St.
Near Madison Avenue.
NEW MODERN APARTMENTS.
Consisting of 5 and 6 Rooms and Bath, Every Room Perfectly Lighted and Ventilated.
The most accessible apartment house in the city. Hardwood finish throughout. Electric light; telephone; all-night elevator and hall service. Rich decoration. Rents $25 to $47.50 per month. Booklet on application. Apply on premises.

ENGLANDER COURT,
1,465-1,467-1,469 LEXINGTON AV.,
S. E. COR. 96TH STREET.
6 and 7 rooms and bath, with bay windows

NEWSBOYS' BIG DINNER

Randolph Guggenheimer the Host to Four Hundred.

He Tells His Youthful Guests That Almost Everything Great Has Been Done by Sons of Plain People.

Randolph Guggenheimer gave a Washington's Birthday dinner to 400 New York newsboys yesterday at the Newsboys' Lodging House, at 9 Duane Street. The company first assembled in the hall at the top of the house, where was a band playing lively tunes. Each newsboy was provided with an American flag, which he waved, or for choice, beat time with the staff upon the backs of the benches—producing a sound like the rattle of many kettle drums. When the musicians played "In the Good Old Summer Time" the boys joined in and sang with a power of lung by no means feeble. In fact, they assisted the band with a will in most of its numbers.

Mr. Guggenheimer made the boys a speech, and said, among other things:

"There is no country in the world whose boys are so bright and clever as those of America; and that I have found is just as true of the sons of the poor as of the rich. No doubt there are boys and boys, some good, some better, some bad, and some worse. But one would think that the great men of the world would come from the families of those who were able to give their sons a fine education in school and college. Strange to say, it is not so.

"The sons of the rich have never been the benefactors of the human race. It was the children of ordinary people and lads who worked their way upward through hardship and poverty that made great discoveries and inventions of science. The locomotive, the steamship, the modern printing press, the telephone, the telegraph, and a thousand other wonderful things came from the brains of men whose parents were not blessed with overmuch money. Almost everything great and useful that has been accomplished has come from poor boys and the sons of plain people.

"In knowledge of the world and the value of money you lads are far ahead of many young men of nineteen and twenty who are dependent upon their parents for every cent they spend. Anything is possible to you if you will steer clear of follies and vices. Of all the men who have got to the top in business life, there is probably not one who did not commence as an office boy at a salary of $2 or $3 a week—when I started I received 75 cents a week in a law office—about as much, or hardly as much, as you can earn selling evening papers."

Music and cheers followed Mr. Guggenheimer's speech, and then the boys—ushered by tall policemen—filed down stairs, where the tables were spread, and where certain of them in white jackets and aprons acted as waiters. On account of the number they were served in two divisions of 200 each. Two things served to mark the diners—excellent appetites and orderly behavior.

When flashlight pictures were taken of the assembly the newsboys took advantage of the smoke and flame to yell fire—but otherwise they devoted themselves to business.

Among the people present as Mr. Guggenheimer's guests were Mrs. Arthur Elliot Fish, Miss Florence Guernsey, accompanying Mrs. Guggenheimer, and Miss Guggenheimer. Present also were Evert Jansen Wendell, Moore Dupree, and W. L. Grosvenor.

WASHINGTON AS A GENTLEMAN

Dr. Richards Preaches in the Brick Church to the Sons of the Revolution.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York had its thirteenth annual service, in commemoration of the birth of George Washington yesterday afternoon, at the Brick Presbyterian Church. The organization known as the Veteran Corps of Artillery of the Society of the War of 1812, was present as a uniformed body. Six clergymen, who took part in the service, besides the Rev. Dr. William Rogers Richards, were Dr. George S. Baker, Dr. William N. Dunnell, Dr. F. L. Humphreys, Dr. Henry Barton Chapin, Dr. William Irvin, and the Rev. Shepherd Knapp.

The appearance of Episcopal clergymen in the severely plain pulpit of a Presbyterian church, seemed odd enough, and it was made the more conspicuous by the contrast between their white surplices with broad bands of black and brilliant scarlet, and the plain black Geneva gowns worn by the other ministers. The church was profusely decorated with flags throughout the auditorium.

Dr. Richards began his sermon with what appeared to be a set eulogy of the character of the loyalist per se, and he said in so many words that if almost any one present had been in France at the time of the Revolution, or in England in the time of Charles I., and had wished for a close, devoted friend, he would have hoped to find him, not among the screaming followers of Marat or Robespierre, nor among the Roundheads, but among those who went into exile from France, or those who fought in the ranks of the cavaliers.

"We are accustomed to look upon Washington as a great General," he said, "but the correctness of that estimate may be questioned. He is also regarded as a great statesman, but it is a question how much of what was accomplished was due to him, and how much to the genius of Hamilton and his other associates. But that he was one among the few finest gentlemen who ever lived, there is no possible chance for a difference of opinion. On that point, we may accept the testimony of Thackeray, who had an almost morbid acuteness in detecting a sham. He was never really popular, in the ordinary sense. He and his associates were criticised in the years following the war for leaning too much toward monarchy and aristocracy. And if they had been left alone, I have no doubt they would have gone too far. The influence of other men, including the author of the Declaration of Independence, was needed, but his birthday is not celebrated as a National holiday.

"We celebrate the memory of the first gentleman who, if things had gone right, ought to have been the most loyal loyalist of them all, and not the leader of the Revolution."

Washington Guards at Church.

A detail of ten men of the Washington Continental Guards, under Capt. Griscomb and Lieut. Tuffts, attended the evening service in St. Matthew's Episcopal Church last night. The Rev. Arthur H. Judge officiated, and a short sermon was preached by the Rev. Berry Oakley Baldwin, Chaplain of the Washington Continental Guards, who told how the guards, as a company, had been continuous since 1776. He said that in Washington's Presidency there was none of the later so-called Jeffersonian simplicity, and added: "I think that this so-called simplicity had not a little to do with the murder of three Presidents since Washington's time."

Mulberry Bend Children's Exercises.

The Sunday Kindergarten held special exercises at 71 Centre Street yesterday afternoon in honor of the birthday of George Washington. There were nearly a hundred children present, all of them from the Mulberry Bend section. After an address by C. W. De Lyon Nichols, the children were questioned on their knowledge of the early history of the country. The five giving the best answers were presented with handsomely illuminated reproductions of the Declaration of Independence, the five securing second place in the competition were given miniature anchors made of glass, emblematic of the navy, and the others were given pictures of battles in the Revolutionary, Mexican, Civil, and Spanish-American wars, and small flags.

Catholic Protectory Celebration.

Five hundred boys of the New York Catholic Protectory will take part in the Washington Birthday celebration, which is to be held at the protectory, in Westchester, this evening. There will be music, declamations, light and heavy gymnastics, and military drill. The Protectory Band will give two concerts next Sunday at 3 and 8 P. M.

DAY CELEBATED IN ROME.

ROME, Feb. 22.—Beautiful Spring-like weather prevailed here to-day, and all the homes of Americans were bedecked with the Stars and Stripes. Because of Washington's Birthday falling on a Sunday, some objection was made to holding receptions to-day. The objections, however, were smoothed away by making the reception at the United States Embassy purely informal. It was a most enjoyable affair, and the 600 Americans present included Dr. Nevin, Rector of the Episcopal Church; Dr. William Burt, head of the American Missions in Europe; Bishop Burke of St. Joseph, Mo.; Mgr. Farrelly, Director of the American College; Mgr. Robert Seton, Prothonotary Apostolic; Col. Tillman of West Point, N. Y.; Mrs. and Miss Choate, Mr. and Mrs. Prescott Lawrence of New York, Mrs. Frank Morris Avery of New York, Mr. and Mrs. Dudley Pickman of Boston, Allison Armour, and Sir Seymour and Lady Blanc, the latter formerly Mrs. Henry Blake of Boston. The Chinese Minister, with the staff of the legation, also attended as a compliment to the United States.

The American College gave a dinner in honor of the day, at which toasts were drunk to the Pope and President Roosevelt.

Dr. Nevin also gave a dinner to-night to several members of the Loyal Legion, including Gen. Sawtelle, Gen. Cleus, Gen. Ripley, Col. Poole, and Major Abbott. The American and French Ambassadors were also among the guests.

ALEXANDRIA TO CELEBRATE.

The President Co-operating with Citizens, Who Are Planning a Big Demonstration.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 22.—The quaint old town of Alexandria, Va., will celebrate Washington's Birthday to-morrow with more than usual enthusiasm. Before the war the citizens used to make the day one of the reddest of the year, but of late they have rather neglected it. This year a general feeling of loyalty to the Father of his Country has swept over the community and there will be a grand turnout. The President has co-operated in the spirit of patriotism.

There will be upwards of a thousand regulars in the procession. A large number of prominent men from Washington and leading Virginians from all parts of the Old Dominion will be there and take part. Gov. Montague, Lieut. Gov. Willard, and the entire Virginia State administration will be present. The Marine Band, two companies of marines, a company of coast artillery from Fort Monroe, several troops of the Second Cavalry, the Fourth Battalion of Field Artillery, several army bands, the District of Columbia National Guard, the Spanish war veterans, the Fire Department of Alexandria, with the old hand engine for the purchase of which Washington himself was a generous subscriber, and a large number of civic and other organizations from Washington and Alexandria will be in line.

The parade will start from the corner of Duke and King Streets, the spot where Washington and Gen. Braddock started on the fateful expedition which ended in the disaster at Duquesne. The Masonic lodge of which Washington was a member will have a position in the line, together with a large number of old citizens representing families that were Washington's neighbors and contemporaries in Fairfax and Alexandria.

NEW POLICEMAN CATCHES BURGLARS IN ROOF CHASE.

He Finds Three Men Looting a Banker's Place and Lands Two of Them Single-Handed.

Policeman Patrick M. Phelan of the Mulberry Street Station, who has been on the force only six months, caught two burglars early yesterday morning, after a chase over roofs in the Elizabeth and Broome Street neighborhood. Phelan had the "late tour." About 3:30 o'clock in the morning he was walking by the little combination banking and liquor establishment of Vincenzo Charello, at 125 Elizabeth Street, when he noticed something inside. He looked through a window hastily and saw, in the dim light of a candle, three men at work. What they were doing he did not wait to see, but ran around a corner, and rapped for help.

The three burglars heard him and made a dash for the street, getting into a little side hallway just as he reached the street door. Seeing him, and knowing that more policemen would follow, they turned and ran up a back stairway to the roof. Phelan did not wait for any answer to his raps for help. He dashed up after the men, pulling his revolver as he went.

The winding stairway of the Italian tenement was a slow track for sprinting, and the thieves evidently knew the place better than he, for they gained the roof and were across two more before he came out through the scuttle. The two buildings on the corner were five stories each in height. The men, failing to get down the scuttle of the second building, ran to the side of the roof and leaped down, a distance of between eight and ten feet, to the roof of a parish building connected with the Italian Episcopalian Church. There they were trying to get away upon another roof when Phelan came after them, jumping down the wall as they had done.

Seeing he was alone they tried to make a fight. One of the men had doubled and got away. The other two, one a negro, were at bay. Phelan tried to fight with his fists, being handy with them. He was forced, however, to use his club, and knocked the white man down with the long night stick, and covered the other with his revolver.

By this time the assistance had come, and with the help of two other policemen the prisoners were taken to the street. It was found that the burglars had taken about all of the Italian banker's surplus reserve. This they had gotten by breaking open the cash drawer and putting the money, wrapped in rolls for the most part, in their pockets. Just how much the banker lost was not ascertained yesterday, out it was the small deposits of the day. About $5 in pennies and nickels were found scattered along the hallway. The banker thought he was out about $40.

The men might have escaped had they been content with the proceeds of the robbery of the banking department of the establishment. They were tying up boxes of cigars and cigarettes when discovered. Some of these were found with the pennies and nickels in the hallway. In the chase and fight Phelan had the right sleeve of his uniform coat torn half off and his clothing ripped in various places. He was also cut slightly about the hands.

The two prisoners were taken later in the morning to Police Headquarters. It was found that both had their portraits in the Central Office Gallery, John Murphy, alias Carrie, twenty-two years old, of 36 Jackson Street, having portrait No. 4,173, and Charles Tinlock, the negro, twenty-one years old, of 30 Pell Street, being numbered 5,106, in the records. In the Tombs Court they were held for examination.

EIGHTY-FOUR TREES PLANTED.

The Year's Work of the Tenement Shade Tree Committee.

The Tenement Shade Tree Committee of the Tree Planting Association of New York City, which committee was formed a year ago for encouraging the planting and care of trees in the tenement districts of the city, consists of twelve men and women, and includes John D. Crimmins, R. Fulton Cutting, the Rev. Dr. David H. Greer, Jacob A. Riis, and Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University. Datus C. Smith, Chairman of the committee, has issued a report of the year's work, showing that the sum of $1,300 has been collected by the committee and all but $150 of it expended in planting eighty-four trees, seventy-four of which are doing well.

The trees have been placed chiefly in front of social settlements and charitable institutions, into whose care they have been given. The trees are set, as a rule, only one or two in a vicinity, but rows of them have been planted in West Sixty-eighth and Sixty-ninth Streets and in East Thirty-ninth Street. Ten stand about the corner of Rivington and Cannon Streets. One tree was given to Public School No. 88, in Rivington Street, and the committee seeks to get an appropriation which will make possible the planting of a tree in front of each one of the public schools. It is stated that the children took excellent care of the trees in Rivington Street, not a single one having been mutilated by them.

The cost of planting a tree—taking up the sidewalk and providing the necessary cubic yard of loam—is put at $15.

Among the contributors to the fund last year are named Miss Maude Adams, Levi P. Morton, Mrs. Henry C. Potter, Francis Lynde Stetson, L. C. Weir, Anson Phelps Stokes, and George W. Seligman.

CENTRAL UNION'S BLACKLIST MISSED

Delegates Demanded That the Board Be Returned Soon.

Intimation That the Spelling Committee Might Not Follow Instructions—Child Labor Bill Approved.

At the meeting of the Central Federated Union yesterday a delegate directed attention to the disappearance of the blackboard on which the names of the Aldermen who voted for the Pennsylvania Railroad tunnel franchise had been painted. A delegate had remarked that the committee appointed to revise the spelling of the names of the Aldermen was dilatory in doing its work. The names of Mayor Low and Controller Grout were to have been added to those bulletined for bringing about the granting of the franchise.

"Why is the bulletin board not in place?" a delegate demanded.

"Is any member of the committee appointed to have the spelling corrected here?" asked the Chairman, James Fitzgerald, delegate of the Reliance Labor Club.

There was some rustling among the delegates, and James McConville of the Safety Engineers' Union was nudged by those on each side of him until he acknowledged that he was a member of the committee.

"As the Chairman of the committee is not here," he said, "all I have to say is that the board is not ready yet."

Delegate Morton of the Amalgamated Woodworkers, who is a Trustee of the central body, spoke of the charter of the body, saying that as a Trustee he wanted to have it framed so that it could be displayed.

"I have the charter, I believe," the Chairman said, "and I hold that the Trustees are responsible for the black board."

Morton declared that the matter was in the hands of a committee, and out of the hands of the Trustees.

"The board ought to be in its place, no matter who is responsible," a delegate declared.

Several excited delegates began to speak at the same time, wanting to know why the board was not in evidence.

"It's your province to have the blackboard here," the Chairman said, addressing Morton.

"My province?" said Morton. "I'm—"

"It's the province of the Trustees," said the Chairman, bringing down his gavel.

"If the matter is left in the hands of the Trustees," remarked Delegate Kilgus of the Brotherhood of Painters, "it may be attended to some time. If it is left to a spelling committee it will never be done."

Morton rose to protest, but the Chairman said: "The Trustees will have a fortnight to get the blackboard in position with the names properly spelled."

The question of opposing a bill in Congress against the giving of coupons with boxes of cigars or cigarettes and the printing of pictures on the boxes came up. Delegate Brown of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 moved that the bill be opposed, saying: "It is engineered by the Cigar Trust, which we are fighting." A resolution that denounced the bill was about to be put through when Delegate Harris of the same union said:

"Our Legislative Committee in Washington has been investigating the bill. It allows the union label, but nothing else except the revenue stamp and the names of the brands of cigars, on the boxes. It is a bill against the interests of the trusts."

It was decided to let the bill take its course.

Delegate Oberwager of Typographical Union No. 7, representing a committee appointed to co-operate with the Child Labor Committee, submitted the proposed bill. It prohibits children under twelve years of age from selling papers, blacking boots, or peddling on the streets. It also prohibits children under fourteen years of age from selling papers, blacking boots, or otherwise working on the streets without a permit or a badge from the District Superintendent or a subordinate officer of the Board of Education.

Delegate Morton remarked that it seemed to him that it discriminated against Italians. Samuel B. Donnelly of the Child Labor Committee assured him that it applied to all boys.

The meeting then switched off from the main topic and began to denounce the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children. It was declared to be over-officious in some cases and absolutely indifferent to its plain duties in others. The bill was approved. A committee will go to Albany to support the measure.

The delegate of the Cap Makers' Union made a plea on behalf of the Cap Lining Workers' Union, the members of which are women, who found themselves confronted with a demand to employ two bands at their ball. They had engaged a band that belongs to a union that is not connected with the central body, but then were required to employ a band from another union.

In the course of a discussion it was said that the women engaged a band from a union that belongs to the United Hebrew Trades that refused to affiliate with the central body. They declined to interfere, and decided to let the cap lining workers get out of their dilemma in the best way possible.

JEROME'S ADDRESS TO LABOR.

On the Fourth Sunday of March the District Attorney Will Attend the Central Union's Meeting.

The Central Federated Union at its meeting yesterday heard definitely from District Attorney Jerome on the subject of appearing at one of its meetings. A date has been fixed for his appearance, the offer in the following letter having been accepted:

Feb. 18, 1903.

Mr. Ernest Bohm, Corresponding Secretary Central Federated Union, 184 Eldridge Street, city:

Dear Sir: I beg to acknowledge receipt of your communication of Feb. 16, informing me that you are instructed to say that the floor of the Central Federated Union will be extended to me at any time that I may desire to avail myself of it up to the third Sunday in March, 1903.

I am much indebted to you for your courtesy in this matter and will, if convenient to your body, be very glad to attend your meeting on the 22d day of March next.

Very truly yours,

WILLIAM TRAVERS JEROME.

No comment was made on the letter. Later, when the delegate of the Cloth Spongers' Union submitted a report, embodying a complaint about the District Attorney, it became evident that Mr. Jerome will have to face a storm of questions when he appears.

The delegate said that his organization would have to appear in the courts because it suspended a member for violating his obligation to the union. The man, he said, had been discharged by his employer in consequence of his suspension, and the matter went before a City Magistrate.

"District Attorney Jerome then somehow got into the case," the delegate continued. "He got members of our organization, one or two at a time, at his office and he or his associates have been putting them through the thirty-third degree."

Delegate Harris of Cigarmakers' Union No. 144 asked what the man had been suspended for. The delegate said it was for carrying to his employer tales about the men and making complaints against the shop Chairman and others. He admitted that the man had been discharged because the others had threatened that they would not work with him.

"District Attorney Jerome had no right to interfere," Harris said. "This shows his attitude toward organized labor. The unions are getting to be so prosperous that the powers that be are afraid of them. But after awhile we will be able to have our own men in power and pass our own laws."

A resolution that approved the action of the Cloth Spongers' Union was passed.

Brooklyn Singers for Baltimore.

The Music Committee of the United Singers of Brooklyn organized yesterday afternoon in Arion Hall, Williamsburg, in connection with the great festival to be held in Baltimore this Summer. The United Singers, in which are embraced thirty societies, will send 300 of its best singers to the festival. Emil Reyl is the conductor, and he gave the singers a rehearsal yesterday. Henry Floch is Chairman of the Music Committee.

TO DISCUSS MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

Topics for the National Convention in the Rooms of the Reform Club—Sessions During Three Days.

The Committee on City Affairs of the Reform Club has made public the programme of the National convention on municipal ownership and public franchises, in the rooms of the club, at 293 Fifth Avenue, on Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday of this week. C. R. Bellamy, General Manager of the municipal street railway system of Liverpool, will be one of the speakers. The sessions are to be open to the public, and the privileges of the club are to be extended to delegates in attendance. On Friday evening the guests from other cities are to be entertained at an informal dinner.

The convention is to be opened at 10 o'clock Wednesday morning by Mayor Low and the Chairman, John G. Agar, who will deliver addresses of welcome. The first topic for discussion is to be "The Recent History of Municipal Ownership in the United States," with contributions by Dr. E. S. Meade of the University of Pennsylvania, Dr. L. S. Rowe of the University of Pennsylvania, William Wirt Howe of New Orleans, ex-President of the American Bar Association, and L. N. Case, Manager of the water and light plants of Duluth.

An address on "The Political Influence of Corporations Holding Public Franchises" is to be delivered by Josiah T. Newcomb of The Evening Post. Clinton Rogers Woodruff of Philadelphia, and Mayor Meade of Nashville, Tenn., will participate in the discussion.

Edward T. Heyn of Berlin will deliver an address on "Recent German Experience in Municipal Ownership," the discussion on which is to be opened by Milo R. Maltbie, editor of Municipal Affairs. Other addresses of the morning session are to be by Robert P. Porter, Director of the Eleventh Census, on "A Comparison of European and American Methods and Results," and Robert McDonald, editor of The Municipal Journal, London, on "Recent British Experience of Municipal Ownership."

The afternoon session on Wednesday will have as its general topic "Transportation," and the opening feature is to be a discussion on "Municipal Ownership of Street Railways," with Mr. Bellamy speaking in favor and Charles T. Yerkes of the London "tube" system against the proposition. Addresses are to be delivered by Edward M. Shepard on "City Owning and Leasing," and Louis D. Brandeis of Boston on "Massachusetts' Experience in Street Railways."

On Thursday morning the topic is to be "Gas and Electric Lighting." There is to be first a debate on "Municipal Ownership of Electric Lighting Plants," by Victor Rosewater, editor of The Omaha Bee, in the affirmative, and Lieut. Cahoon, Secretary of the National Electric Light Association, against. Several speakers will join in the discussion. There is to be also on Thursday morning a debate on "Municipal Ownership of Gas Lighting Plants," with Alton D. Adams of Boston in the affirmative and Henry L. Doherty, President of the Denver Gas Light Company, in the negative.

The afternoon topic on Thursday is to be "Water and Telephones," with addresses as follows: "The Superiority of Corporation Ownership of Telephones," by U. N. Bethell, General Superintendent of the New York Telephone Company; "European Experience of Public Ownership of Telephones," by A. R. Bennett, engineer for several British telephone systems; "Public and Co-operative Ownership of Telephones," by Frank Parsons of Boston; "Municipal Operation Necessary to Co-ordination of Public Services," by John De Witt Warner of New York. Besides there is to be a discussion on "City Ownership of Water Supply," by William R. Hill, ex-President of the American Water Works Association; Col. Robert G. Monroe, Commissioner of Water Supply, and Thomas Fulton, Secretary of the Citizens' Union.

Friday, the last day of the convention, will have addresses in the morning by Dr. Charlton T. Lewis of this city on "How Should Public Service Corporations be Controlled," the discussion to be opened by R. E. Bowker, formerly of the Edison Illuminating Company; by Allan Ripley Foote, editor of Public Policy, on "Regulation and Taxation of Public Service Corporations," the discussion to be opened by John R. Commons, Secretary of the Taxation Committee, National Civic Federation, and by Raymond V. Ingersoll, on "Labor Clauses in Franchise Grants."

At the final session on Friday afternoon addresses are to be delivered by George H. Shibley, Chairman of the National Federation for Majority Rule, on "The Referendum and the Initiative in Relation to Municipal Ownership," the discussion to be opened by Elwood Pomeroy, President of the National Direct Legislation League, and Prof. Edwin R. A. Seligman of Columbia University on "Taxation and Franchise Values," the discussion to be opened by Wheeler H. Peckham and ex-Senator John Ford.

MANY RAID PRISONERS HELD.

Ariston's Alleged Proprietor Held in $2,000 Bail, One Young Man in $5,000, and 18 Others in $1,000 Each.

Twenty-six prisoners caught in the raid made by the police upon the Ariston Turkish and Russian Baths, at Broadway and Fifty-fifth Street, early yesterday morning were arraigned in the West Side Police Court yesterday. Various punishments were meted out by Magistrate Pool, after listening to the character of the evidence obtained against the place by the police.

John Begley, the alleged proprietor of the baths, was arraigned on two charges—the first maintaining a disorderly house and the second a violation of the excise laws. He was held in $2,000 bail.

Nine separate charges of serious crime were made against a young man who gave the name of John Rodgers. He was held in $5,000 bail for further examination.

Of the prisoners, three were discharged, there being no evidence that they knew the character of the place. Two—Howard Williams and "Mr." Watson—were fined $5 each on a charge of disorderly conduct. A man giving his name as Fred Watts was fined $10 on the same charge.

The remaining eighteen prisoners were held in $1,000 bail each for examination on Tuesday. The adjournment was granted upon the application of Inspectors Walsh and Brooks and Capt. Schmittberger, who wish to secure additional evidence against the place and the men who frequent it.

ARRESTED WITH HIS BRIDE.

Husband of Woman Who Had a Forged Check Held on the Charge of Burglary.

Thomas Shea, a traveling salesman of 141 South Eighth Street, Williamsburg, and his nineteen-year-old wife, Mattie, whom he married a few weeks ago, were arraigned yesterday in the Lee Avenue Police Court charged with passing checks.

About four weeks ago the office of Moses Mosson & Brother, lumber dealers at Bedford Avenue and Wallabout Street, was forcibly entered and a blank check book and some rubber stamps were stolen. A few days ago checks for small amounts with the forged signature of Moses Mosson began to circulate. The checks were on the Broadway Bank, which notified the firm and the police as well.

On Friday night Mrs. Shea, it is alleged, gave Mrs. E. Ohren, her boarding house keeper, a check for $7, which proved to be bad. Mrs. Ohren informed the police, with the result that Mrs. Shea was arrested charged with indorsing a fraudulent check. The arrest of Shea followed, and several blank checks stolen from Mr. Mosson's office were found in his possession. A charge of burglary was then made against him.

When the prisoners were arraigned in court Magistrate O'Reilly discharged Mrs. Shea and held her husband in $500 bail for a hearing. Mrs. Shea told the police that her home was in Hartford.

WIFE BURNED IN HIS SIGHT.

Husband Was Near, but, Being Ill, Could Give No Aid.

Mrs. Mark Williams, fifty-five years of age, was burned in her home, at 419 Summit Avenue, Jersey City, on Saturday night and she died at 9 o'clock yesterday morning. At a sewing table she overturned a lamp, setting fire to her dress.

Her husband was in the room, but was unable to aid her, because he is partly paralyzed and unable to walk without assistance. Their daughters, Jessie and Lily, and two neighbors extinguished the flame, but Mrs. Williams was burned from head to feet.

Stores closed to-day—but our little hatchet is working for to-morrow's sale.

Suits, $12.50.

1000 blue and black serges and cheviots; mostly light weight—were $15 to $28.

1000 fancy mixtures, winter weight—were $10 to $25.

1200 fancy mixtures, spring weight—were $16 to $28.

Coats and vests, $10.

1100 blue and black serges and cheviots, mostly light weight—single and double-breasted sack coats—were $11.50 to $22.50.

Trousers, $3.50.

3000 pairs, winter weight—were $5 to $7.

Winter overcoats, $12.50.

1000, mostly friezes—were $18 to $30.

Vests, $1.

1200 odd and ends, cheviots and serges.

Similar goods in young men's sizes—32-34 inch chest.
Suits, $10.
Coats and vests, $7.50.
Trousers, $3.50.
Overcoats, $10.
Vests, $1.

ROGERS, PEET & COMPANY.
258 Broadway, opposite City Hall,
and 1 and 9 Warren St.
842 Broadway, cor. 13th,
and 140 to 146 4th Ave.
1200 Broadway, cor. 32d,
and 54 West 33d St.

The Forsythe Waist
New Spring Styles
NOW READY.
By far the largest and most comprehensive line of Waists ever shown, suitable for all occasions. All absolutely new and up-to-date.
SIZES 32 TO 44.
Irish Embroidered Linens,
French Embroidered Linens,
Silk and Linen,
Butcher Linens,
Cheviots, Madras, Piques,
Mercerized Oxfords,
Wash Flannels,
Wash Silks,
Silks in Black, White and Colors.
Custom Department.
Hundreds of novelties to select from. Orders placed now will be filled promptly.
John Forsythe,
THE WAIST HOUSE,
865 Broadway, 17th & 18th Sts.
Mail orders carefully attended to. Send for samples.

BAUMANNS
ONE DOLLAR
Per Week Opens an Account.

Iron Telescope Bed Couch, like cut, heavy bronzed frame, with either woven wire or National spring. Can be used as a couch, a regular size bed, or can be taken apart and used as two separate divans. Including a reversible mattress and bolster, in fancy figured or plain denim. Usually sold for $16.50; very special at.. 8.75
Our Specialty:
FOUR ROOMS COMPLETELY FURNISHED
At $125.
Send for list of what we give.
Third Avenue and 84th St.
84th St. "L" Station at the Door.
Open Saturday Evenings Till 10 o'Clock.

Why Waste Coal?
When a few turns of the handle of the
"Hustler" Ash Sifter

cleans the ashes without dust and saves the coal. Fits flour or iron barrel. Made of galvanized iron. If not found at the hardware stores, postal the
HILL DRYER CO.,
Worcester, Mass.

Enameled Steel
COOKING UTENSILS
Guaranteed to be absolutely free from poisonous compositions, safe to use, and will last for years.
LEWIS & CONGER
130 and 132 West 42d Street, and
135 West Forty-first St., New York
Between 6th Avenue & Broadway.

Stern Brothers
will show to-morrow, Tuesday, for early Spring wear
Later Importations of
Street and Carriage Wraps,
Walking Coats and Jackets,
Silk and Cloth Traveling Coats.

Spring Importations of
Paris & Lyons Novelty Silks
Consisting of
Printed Anneaux and Flamme Louisines, Printed Foulards and Satin Liberty in single and double width, Plaid and Natte Effects, Broche Printed Mousseline de Soie, Mousseline Pekin, Louisine Broche and Chine Plaids, Damas Imprime, Fancy Striped and Plaid Taffetas.
Also To-morrow, the following
Exceptional Values
4500 Yds. { Japanese Corded Silks, best quality, in choice colors, 35c
3500 Yds. { Plain Colored Liberty Satins, in all prevailing shades, 55c
3800 Yds. { Printed Satin Finish Foulards, in desirable designs and colors, including navy and white, also black and white, 59c
Regular price, 95c yd.

Special Sale of
A very desirable collection of
Spring Dress Goods
3000 Yds.
52-Inch Etamine Canvas, in black, brown, royal and navy blue, 69c
1500 Yds. 44-Inch
Imported Shepherd's Checks and Fantasie Voile in the newest effects and colorings, 83c

Linen Departments
A Recent Importation of Scotch Table Cloths with Napkins to match, also Bed Spreads and Towels, at
Large Reductions from Prevailing Prices
TABLE CLOTHS 2x2 yds. $1.75, 2x2½, $2.15, 2x3, $2.70
NAPKINS 20 inch, $1.75 doz., 24 inch, $2.60
BED SPREADS { Crochet, large size, 90c; Marseilles, " " $2.15
HUCK TOWELS { Hemmed, Doz. $1.90; Hemstitched, Value $4.50 " $2.95

Women's Street & Dress Boots
Fashionable designs in selected dull glove kid; also glace kid with cloth tops, buttons and steeple heels, Regular value $5.00 } $4.25
First Floor, Annex.

New Spring Offerings in
Misses' and Girls' Apparel
MISSES' SUITS, of fine mixtures and plain cheviots in new house effects, 14 to 18 years, $27.50
MISSES' WALKING SUITS, in mannish mixtures, plain black and blue cheviots; 14 to 18 years, $19.75
GIRLS' COATS, in blue, red and covert mixtures, lined with satin; 4 to 14 years, $5.45
MISSES' WALKING SKIRTS, of fine all-wool mettons; 14 to 18 years, Special $3.95
MISSES' SILK WAISTS, in evening shades of taffetas, crepe de chine and louisine; 12 to 16 years, $4.95
Second Floor.

Boys' Waists & Wash Suits
At Phenomenally Low Prices.
"STAR" WAISTS AND BLOUSES, fine percales and madras, regular price 87c to $1.23 58c
RUSSIAN, SAILOR AND KILT SUITS, including fine quality piques, linens, drills and galateas, majority with embroidered designs; ages 2 to 12, usual price $1.48 to $2.00 95c
RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS WITH TAMS, exclusive styles of imported linens, crashes, ducks and drills; Russians ages 3 to 8, Sailors 3 to 12, regular price $3.50 $1.95
RUSSIAN AND SAILOR SUITS, of imported piques, chambrays and ducks, with embroidery, Sailors 3 to 12 years, Russians 3 to 8, regularly $5.00 $3.95
BRILLIANTINE SAILOR AND RUSSIAN SUITS, exceptional showing of white and earth-colored imported materials, $5.95, $6.75, $9.75
Second Floor, Annex.

Timely Offerings in
Lace Curtains and Bed Sets
RUFFLED MUSLIN CURTAINS, plain and figured, pair 95c, $1.25, $2.75
RUFFLED BOBBINET CURTAINS, with lace insertion and edge, pair $1.25, $1.45, $2.35
CROSS STRIPED CURTAINS, all colors, for windows and portieres, pair $1.65, $2.25, $2.95
RUFFLED RENAISSANCE BED SETS, for single and double beds, $4.95, $6.00, $6.75
Estimates and designs furnished for Lace Panels.
Third Floor. Curtains and Bed Sets.

West Twenty-third Street